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ALASKA STATISTICAL REVIEW

and General Information

Prepared by the Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development

Division of Economic Enterprise

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Special thanks are due to Claus-M. Naske and Herman E. Slotnick, authors of **Alaska - A History of the 49th State**. Their attractive new history of Alaska is the source for much of the material presented in the GENERAL INFORMATION section which follows. Persons seeking additional background information on the political and economic issues briefly sketched herein will find the work by professors Naske and Slotnick a valuable reference.

Additional material in the GENERAL INFORMATION section came from **Politics and Conservation - The Decline of the Alaska Salmon**, by Richard A. Cooley, long considered the definitive work on this topic. Much material about the role of Alaska in World War II was taken from **The Thousand Mile War - World War II in Alaska and the Aleutians**, a fascinating account written by Brian Garfield.

The statistics which constitute the main body of **Alaska Statistical Review** were prepared with the help of many cooperative individuals in the agencies cited as sources. Without their assistance, this publication could not have been possible. Special thanks to Jo Ruby who spent many long hours typing this manuscript.

NOTE:

A GENERAL INFORMATION section containing a physical description of Alaska and a brief historical sketch has been included in **Alaska Statistical Review** in the belief that the narrative information will add to the meaning of the statistical material.

ALASKA – GENERAL INFORMATION

HISTORY OF ALASKA PRIOR TO ACQUISITION BY THE UNITED STATES

EARLIEST HABITATION: Between 10,000 and 40,000 years ago migrating hunters followed their ice-age prey from Asia to North America across the Bering Sea Land Bridge. Even today Alaska is joined to Asia by a 1,000-mile wide continental ocean shelf of less than 200 feet and this entire shelf was once above water. Several waves of migration from Asia occurred, with the earlier migrants believed to be ancestors of Indians throughout North and South America. The most recent migrants were ancestors of the Eskimos who today occupy northern and western Alaska - including Little Diomede Island, which in winter is within easy walking distance of territory of the U.S.S.R. (Big Diomede Island). In Alaska the human race met itself face to face after migrating in opposite directions around the globe, with the Alaska Native peoples (Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos) arriving from Asia and the Caucasians arriving much later from Europe.

DISCOVERY BY EUROPEANS, AND RUSSIAN INFLUENCE: The European discovery of Alaska occurred in 1741. The discoverer was Vitus Bering, a Danish sea captain in the Russian navy. The Russians exerted varying degrees of influence in Alaska from the time of the discovery until the Russians voluntarily transferred all governmental control to the United States, but Russian influence never extended beyond the coastal areas and the number of Russians in Alaska never exceeded 700 persons. The principal interest of Russians in Alaska was the highly profitable fur trade.

However, the Russians also introduced Christianity to Alaska. Just as the human race met itself in Alaska after migrating around the earth in opposite directions, so too did Christianity meet itself in Alaska - with the Russian Orthodox Church arriving first from the west, and other segments of Christianity arriving later from the east. Russian Orthodox churches may still be seen throughout parts of Alaska ranging from the southeastern-most part of the State to the Pribilof Islands 1,500 miles away.

The Russians also introduced educational and medical service programs for the Native people of Alaska.

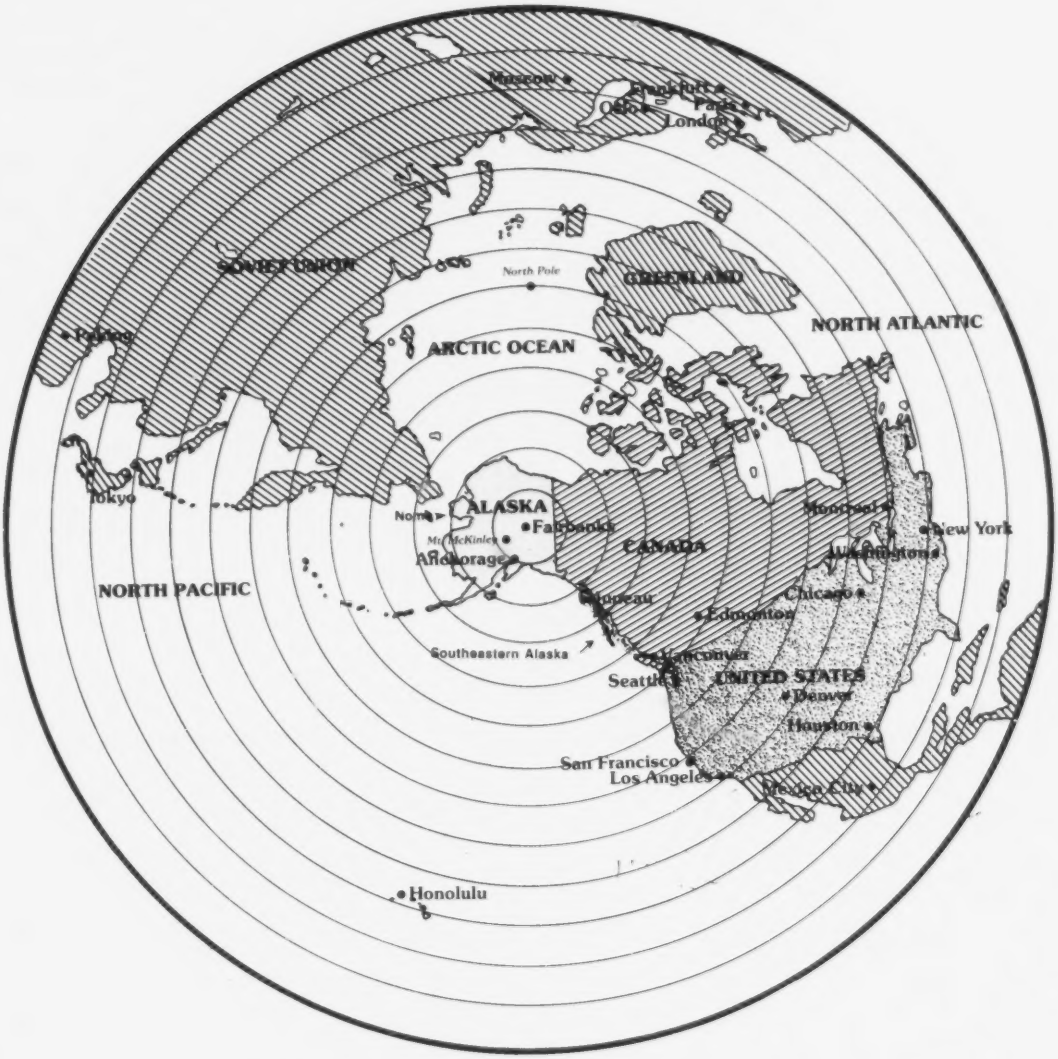
Russia's willingness to cede Alaska to the U.S. was influenced by declining profitability of the fur trade, and the difficulty of maintaining control over so distant a possession. Also, money from the sale of Alaska was desperately needed by Emperor Alexander II to finance his social reform program which included the freeing of the Russian serfs.

TREATY OF CESSION: Effective June 20, 1867 governmental control of Alaska was ceded to the U.S. by treaty for an agreed-upon price of $7.2 million. The money was not immediately appropriated by the U.S. House of Representatives, however, due to widespread doubt that Alaska was worth the price. Not until July 18, 1868, when the U.S. occupation of Alaska had been underway for nine months, did the House appropriate the required funds. The Treaty of Cession was known as "Seward's Folly" and Alaska was referred to as "Seward's Iceberg," in honor of Secretary of State William H. Seward, who played the principal role in arranging the purchase of Alaska. Only the distant future would prove the wisdom of Seward and reveal completely the folly of Seward's critics.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALASKA

LOCATION: A key physical characteristc of Alaska has been and continues to be its strategic location. Not until World War II was in progress did most American military and political leaders become aware that only 650 miles separated the northernmost Japanese military base in the Kuril Islands from the Aleutian Islands of Alaska. Before the war, only a few unheeded military officers pointed out that the Japanese Kuril Islands and the Aleutians form a series of stepping stones from the Japanese home islands to the mainland of North America. These stepping stones could be used as a path for invasion - in either direction.

MAP No. 1: GLOBAL PROJECTION CENTERED ON ALASKA



TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES
1790 to 1980

Accession	Acquisition Date	Area - Including Inland Bodies of Water (square miles)	Percent of Total
Present U.S. Total	—	3,631,407	100.0
Original Territory	1790	888,685	24.5
Louisiana Purchase	1803	827,192	22.8
By Treaty with Spain			
Florida	1819	58,560	1.6
Other areas.	1819	13,443	0.4
Texas	1845	390,143	10.7
Oregon	1846	285,580	7.9
Mexican Cession	1848	529,017	14.6
Gadsden Purchase	1853	29,640	0.8
ALASKA.	**1867**	**589,757**	**16.2**
Hawaii.	1898	6,450	0.2
Puerto Rico	1899	3,435	0.1
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.	1947	8,489	0.2
All Other	—	1,016	—

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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In today's world, Alaska's position near the top of the world has made it a crossroads for world air travel. The shortest possible line drawn on a globe between New York City and Tokyo, Japan passes 2,500 miles north of Honolulu - but almost touches Fairbanks, Alaska. Furthermore, Alaska is midway between New York and Tokyo, which is why both Fairbanks and Anchorage, Alaska serve as international refueling stops. Flights from the Orient to Europe also refuel in Fairbanks and Anchorage because Alaska is the part of North America closest to the great circle route between Europe and the Orient. (See Map No. 1 on preceding page.)

SIZE AND RESOURCES: The land area of Alaska acquired by the Treaty of Cession is 570 thousand square miles, or one-fifth the combined area of the other forty-nine states. Included in this domain are the nation's two largest national forests, eleven of the twenty highest mountains in North America, and 1,900 miles of the Yukon River (another 400 miles of the Yukon are in Canada). Also in Alaska are the Kuskokwim River, 800 miles in length, plus thousands of other smaller streams and thousands of lakes. The geology of virtually every part of Alaska's huge land mass is favorable for the occurrence of either hard minerals or fossil fuels. Alaska is the part of the U.S. most likely to contain new oil fields as yet undiscovered, and also contains coal reserves of 130 billion tons in known fields and possibly 5 or 10 times as much in coal fields not yet discovered.

Beyond the 5,580 miles of Alaskan coastline is a continental ocean shelf less than 200 fathoms deep measuring 550,000 square miles in area - almost identical to the land area of Alaska. This shelf together with the 20,000 square miles of Alaska's lakes, rivers, and streams constitute one of the world's great fisheries, with a 1979 catch valued at $1.2 billion (processed value) for fish landed in Alaska and a total of $3 billion if the value of the catch by foreign vessels in Alaska waters is included. The half million square miles of offshore continental shelf are also a storehouse of additional mineral wealth, including gas and oil, gold, and other hard minerals.

CLIMATE: Alaska contains four climatic zones, ranging from the severe ARCTIC to the surprisingly moderate MARITIME ZONE. In the ARCTIC ZONE, which includes all the area between the shore of the Arctic Ocean and the Brooks Mountain Range, temperatures normally vary from -5 to -20 degrees in January and often do not exceed +50 at any time in a year. Surface winds are strong along the coast in both summer and winter, causing severe chill factors in winter. Precipitation averages only 5 to 10 inches per year.

South of the Brooks Range is the CONTINENTAL ZONE which covers most of Alaska except the coastal areas. Winter temperatures may linger at -20 degrees for prolonged periods and sometimes reach -50 degrees, but these low temperatures are accompanied by virtually no wind. In urban areas, the lack of wind sometimes allows air pollutants to accumulate dangerously at temperatures below -30 creating a condition known as ice fog. However, summer temperatures of +70 to +85 are common, and precipitation is somwhat heavier than in the ARCTIC. These characteristics combined with up to twenty hours of sunshine per day make possible a substantial range of agricultural activities.

Along the entire southern coast of Alaska, and including all of the Aleutian Islands and all of the panhandle of Southeastern Alaska, is the MARITIME ZONE. This zone is dominated by the moderating influence of the Pacific Ocean. Winter temperatures below zero degrees are uncommon, but wind and high levels of precipitation are persistent throughout the year and summers are cool.

A TRANSITION ZONE of varying width exists between the MARITIME and CONTINENTAL ZONES, where conditions of temperature and precipitation are intermediate between the adjacent zones. The TRANSITION ZONE also includes the western coast of Alaska and all of the Alaskan Peninsula except the southern coast, which is part of the MARITIME ZONE.

NATIVE PEOPLES OF ALASKA

The early inhabitants who found their way to Alaska over the now submerged Bering Sea Land Bridge are broadly classified into three groups:

Eskimos - The most recent group to migrate before the land bridge to Asia was inundated by rising ocean levels caused by the melting of ice from the last Ice Age. The northern, or Inupiaq, Eskimos spread eastward over northern Alaska and across northern Canada to Greenland. Eskimos from

Nome to Greenland are able to converse, and recently held the first world Inupiaq conference in Barrow. Western Alaska southward from Nome is occupied mostly by Eskimos of the Yupik language group. The inhabitants of St. Lawrence Island speak a dialect of Yupik identical to that of Eskimos in Siberia (Siberian Yupik). Central Yupik is the dialect spoken by most mainland Eskimos south of Nome.

Aleuts - A group believed to be more closely related to Eskimos than to the various Indian groups. Aleuts who live on Kodiak Island and on most of the Alaska Peninsula speak a language related to Central Yupik Eskimo, but Aleuts on the tip of the Alaska Peninsula and on the 1,000-mile chain of Aleutian Islands speak a language less similar to any Eskimo dialect. The true relationships of Aleuts to other racial groups in Alaska is a mystery.

Indians - The earliest migrants from Asia, some of whom migrated beyond Alaska as far as the southern tip of South America. The language of the Athapaskan Indians of Interior Alaska (Fairbanks and surrounding region) and the languages of the Tlingits and Haidas who live in Southeastern Alaska have noticeable smiliarities to the speech of the Apaches and Navajos of the Southwestern U.S. A total of fourteen Indian languages and dialects exists in Alaska.

The food supplies and life styles of the Native groups differ tremendously, but each life style was superbly adapted to its environment, permitting the varying Native cultures to flourish over thousands of years prior to contact with the highly industrialized culture of the white immigrants from Europe.

All questions regarding land ownership by the Native peoples were left unsettled by the 1867 Treaty of Cession under which the Russians surrendered governmental authority in Alaska to the U.S. Although the treaty very carefully specified that land ownership by private citizens would be unaffected by the treaty, the Native residents were not covered by this protection. The treaty states:

> The inhabitants of the ceded territory . . . **with the exception of the uncivilized Native tribes** . . . shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their . . . property. . . . The uncivilized tribes will be subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may . . . adopt.

The unresolved issue of land ownership by Native Alaskans, which the Russians passed on to the United States, remained unsettled for more than 100 years after the Treaty of Cession.

ALASKA UNDER THE U.S. FLAG

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY PRIOR TO 1896: During the years immediately after the 1867 transfer of governmental authority from Russia to the U.S., most Alaska Native people continued to enjoy undisturbed their life styles based on subsistence hunting and fishing. However, within 20 years activities of white Americans began to interfere with the subsistence economy of Native Alaskans.

The main interest of white Americans, like the Russians before them, was the fur trade. The Alaska Commercial Company became a dominant economic force after acquiring in 1870 a twenty-year lease for the exclusive right to harvest seals from the Pribilof Islands. The company soon spread its empire to the Aleutians, Kodiak, and into the Yukon River Valley.

Commercial fish canning began in Alaska in 1878 in the Southeastern Alaska towns of Klawock and Sitka, after which the number of canneries in Alaska increased more or less steadily for the next fifty years.

Beginning in 1869 gold strikes resulted in small to fairly large operations at several locations in Alaska. The most important of these early strikes was by Joe Juneau and Richard Harris in the Gastineau Channel area of Southeastern Alaska in 1880. The placer (gravel and loose rock) mining initiated by these two men soon attracted several hundred men with picks, shovels, and pans, but this gold activity would have been of limited duration if lode (rock in place) deposits had not later been found and developed. A lode mine requires a mill in which solid rock fragments are ground fine enough to concentrate the valuable mineral content. Such operations require large capital in-

vestment. Eventually four lode mines operated in or near the town now known as Juneau. By 1890 Juneau was a permanent community of more than 1,000 persons.

The commercial and mining activities of white Americans carried them into areas which the Russians had never penetrated, including the Interior and Arctic regions, and by 1896 had caused partial destruction of the food sources of Native Alaskans in many areas.

KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH OF 1896: Fabulous discoveries of gold in the Klondike River Valley of the Yukon Territory, Canada attracted a horde of gold seekers from many nations. The shortest way to the Klondike was through Skagway, a Southeastern Alaska town 100 miles northwest of Juneau. From Skagway men struggled inland - and upwards - over the White Pass or the Chilkoot Pass, dragging with them the year's supply of food which the Canadian government required before allowing entry into Canada. It was reasoned by the Canadians that men arriving with less than a year's supply of food would soon resort to violence to take food from those who had it. As the supply center for the Klondike gold field, Skagway soon became Alaska's largest town. The total lack of law and order in Skagway allowed Jefferson C. "Soapy" Smith to acquire control over a substantial empire based on the traffic in supplies to the Klondike, supplemented by prostitution, gambling, and booze.

A much easier but longer and more expensive route to the Klondike gold field was by sea to the mouth of the Yukon River in western Alaska and up the Yukon to Dawson, the commercial center of the gold mining area.

The giant gold rush to the Klondike encouraged the search for gold throughout Alaska.

NOME GOLD RUSH OF 1898: The first bonanza discovery of gold in Alaska occurred in 1898 on the beaches of what is now the town of Nome, located about 125 miles from the mouth of the Yukon River. Samuel Morse, inventor of the telegraph, is probably responsible for the Nome gold strike in an indirect way. The Nome discovery is attributed to Daniel Libby, who had first journeyed to the Nome area in 1866 to help lay a telegraph cable from North America to Europe by way of Alaska and Siberia. This route was selected after several failed attempts to lay a trans-Atlantic cable, on the assumption that laying a cable between Alaska and Siberia across sixty miles of shallow continental shelf would be easier than laying a cable across more than 2,000 miles of deep Atlantic Ocean. However, just as the Western Union expedition arrived at the Nome site a successful cable was put in place across the Atlantic. The trip was apparently not a total loss to Libby, who claims he first discovered gold at the Nome location in 1866. In any case, he returned 32 years later to make his historic discovery. His rich find of gold in 1898 brought 20,000 men to the beaches of Nome by 1900. Nome acquired a reputation as the most lawless and dangerous of all the gold strike boom towns.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT, 1900-1929: The gold find at Nome was quickly followed by gold strikes in various other parts of Alaska. Of these the most notable were in the Tanana River Valley, where in 1902 Felix Pedro made the discovery which led to the development of Fairbanks as the largest city in Interior Alaska. By 1905 the population of Fairbanks was 5,000 persons including families of some of the miners, and several schools and a hospital had been established.

During the period from 1900 to 1929, copper, lead, and zinc were also mined from time to time in relatively small operations at widely scattered locations throughout Alaska.

Between 1914 and 1923 the U.S. Federal government constructed the Alaska Railroad running from Seward on the coast northward to Fairbanks. Construction of the railroad generated a substantial boom due to the direct employment of as many as 4,500 men at one time. However, a more important effect was to virtually guarantee the survival of Fairbanks, which today is Alaska's second largest city. Without the Alaska Railroad, gold mining in the Fairbanks area would have faded away as opportunities for small scale placer operations became exhausted. The railroad made possible large scale operations requiring huge dredging equipment which could have been brought to Fairbanks economically only by rail. In addition, the government built the town of Anchorage as an

operations center for the railroad construction project. In time Anchorage outgrew Seward and today is Alaska's largest urban area. Thus, Alaska's number one and number two cities owe their existence today to the Alaska Railroad.

By the year 1900 the number of fish canneries in Alaska had increased to forty-nine, and the number increased thereafter to a peak of 160 canneries in 1929. From its beginning in 1878, the fish canning industry had been characterized by absentee ownership, the importing of seasonal labor both for cannery operations and for the catching of fish, and resulting conflict with the interests of resident Alaskans. The industry also came to be characterized by a high degree of concentration of ownership. Seattle and San Francisco became the centers of power within the Alaskan fishing industry.

The most explosive aspect of concentrated outside ownership in the fishing industry was the use of fish traps. Traps operated by the large corporations harvested salmon as they migrated upstream to spawn, thereby eliminating any opportunity for Alaskans to earn income by catching fish and selling them to the canneries. Furthermore, the salmon fishery resources of Alaska were systematically exhausted by the manner in which fish traps were used. The common practice of the large companies was to harvest a particular stream to the maximum until the salmon resources were severely depleted, then move on to a new location. This pattern of exploitation deprived residents of the immediate area even of the ability to catch fish for subsistence purposes. Consequently, in the eyes of all Alaskan residents - Native and non-Native alike - fish traps came to be associated not only with the evils of outside ownership but also with depletion of the fisheries. As a matter of fact, fish traps provide the most efficient method not only of catching salmon but also of ensuring the proper escapement and therefore preserving the fishery resource. But because traps were used in a manner which destroyed the fisheries, Alaskans associated the traps with irresponsible resource management. This source of hostility to traps was reinforced by the purely self-interested motive of resident Alaskans who wished to earn money by catching fish at sea.

The one attempt by the Federal government during this period to deal effectively with preservation of Alaska's salmon resources was the White Act of 1924. Although Alaska's nonvoting delegate to Congress sought to have the Act outlaw traps, he was unsuccessful. The Act did give the Federal government extensive authority to regulate fishing practices. However, the quality of the Federal management of Alaska's fisheries in the ensuing decades was inadequate to prevent depletion of the salmon resources.

In time, the issues of Alaska's domination by outside financial interests, fish traps, and fisheries resource preservation, all became joined with the issue of self-government for Alaskans.

FORMATION OF ALASKAN CIVIL GOVERNMENT: Prior to 1884 governmental authority in Alaska was vested in the military establishment. In that year, Congress enacted the First Organic Act which was intended as a temporary measure providing only a bare minimum of civilian government. The Act provided for a governor, a judge, and various other officials - all appointed by the President. Resident Alaskans were given no voice in the government. The Act stated that the criminal and civil laws of the nearest state, Oregon, would also apply in Alaska.

The Act of 1884 also authorized a school system, and Congress appropriated $25,000 for the education of all children, Native and white. However, the amount was obviously too small to do more than hire a few teachers, with no money for school building construction. The Act did address the land ownership question by including a provision that Alaska Natives (Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos) were not to be disturbed in their possession and use of land. But no real clarification of the land ownership rights of Natives was provided, and the Act failed to make any provision for non-Natives to acquire land ownership rights. Prohibition (of the consumption of alcohol), which had nominally been the policy under military rule, was retained.

In 1906 Alaskans were granted the right to elect a non-voting delegate to Congress.

Congress created a more complete territorial government for Alaska under the Second Organic Act of 1912. Although Alaskans could now elect a Territorial Legislature, the Legislature had no power over the fishing industry or the mining industry except very limited powers of taxation. The Legislature even lacked power over such matters as divorce, gambling, or liquor. The Governor of the Territory continued to be appointed by the President rather than chosen by the residents of Alaska, and the Governor had extensive powers - including line item veto authority regarding the budget. The only tax the Territory could impose was a property tax of no more than two percent of assessed valuation in towns and one percent elsewhere. The Territory was forbidden to borrow. These fiscal constraints made it impossible to provide educational, medical and other services comparable to those in the states.

The severe taxing restrictions clearly favored the Seattle and San Francisco corporations which continued to dominate Alaska economically.

RELATIONS WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: Congressional enactment of the Second Organic Act in 1912 had been the result of intense interest in Alaska throughout the U.S. Progressives in both houses of Congress had favored Alaskan self-government but President Taft had opposed any form of home rule. He signed the Second Organic Act, providing very limited home rule, as a compromise with the Congress.

In 1913 Woodrow Wilson became President, and immediately announced support for "full territorial government" in Alaska, presumably meaning support for the right of Alaskans to elect their Governor as well as members of the Legislature. Wilson also supported government construction of the Alaska Railroad, which began in 1914.

Like Theodore Roosevelt before him, Wilson did not want the great natural resources of Alaska to be controlled by monopoly interests, and he also wished development to take place in a manner that avoided waste and destruction of the "abiding interests of communities."

Wilson like Roosevelt nonetheless wanted Alaska's resources unlocked and made available for use. He therefore signed the Mondell Act in 1914 opening Alaskan coal lands for development under a system of leases allowing mine operators to acquire 2,560 acres of land. Alaska's coal lands had earlier been closed by Theodore Roosevelt because he believed existing laws limiting coal operators to only 160 acres were impacticable. Roosevelt had tried unsuccessfully to obtain legislation allowing acquisition of coal lands in tracts large enough to make a profit but not large enough to encourage monopoly. These purposes were achieved by the Mondell Act signed by Wilson.

Offsetting these helpful actions by the Federal government was the 1920 enactment of the Jones Act (U.S. Maritime Act), requiring that all shipping between American ports must be entirely in American-owned and American-built vessels. This Act, intended to protect American shipbuilders and shippers and their workers, clearly has increased the cost of living and the cost of doing business in Alaska. The Jones Act forces all goods shipped to Alaska to be carried in expensive American built ships, thereby raising shipping costs. In addition, the Act effectively forecloses the option of shipping goods to Alaska by way of Vancouver or Prince Rupert rather than Seattle. In many cases shipment through the Canadian ports would substantially decrease shipping costs. The Jones Act has also resulted in the shipment of Alaskan natural gas to Japan rather than to the U.S. West Coast, because shipping to the West Coast in expensive American built vessels would be more costly. This effect of the Jones Act is clearly contrary to the national interest in a period of energy shortage. During 1979 Alaska exported 55 billion cubic feet of natural gas to Japan.

The Jones Act is still in effect.

THE NINETEEN-THIRTIES: Alaska was affected by the Depression in many of the same ways as the other states. Employment in mining declined, and prices for fish dropped sharply causing the number of canneries to decrease from 160 in 1929 to 88 in 1931. However, the quantity of salmon canned continued to rise.

In general, the Depression was felt less in Alaska than elsewhere in the nation. President Franklin Roosevelt devalued the dollar by raising the price of gold to $35 per ounce, thereby giving a boost to the gold mining industry.

Wide publicity was given to a Federal project to relocate 200 families from the contiguous states to a farming colony in the Matanuska Valley not far from Anchorage. The colonization effort is generally judged to have been a moderate success - in part because World War II resulted in development of nearby Anchorage as a military center, providing a ready market for farm produce.

Unquestionably, the single event of the 1930's which had the greatest lasting effect on Alaska was the start of war in Europe during September 1939.

PRE-WAR PERIOD IN ALASKA: Only when the threat of America's involvement in World War II became imminent did Congress move to defend Alaska. During the years immediately before the war, the strategic importance of Alaska had been recognized by Brigadier General William Mitchell, by the head of the Army Air Corps - Major General Henry H. Arnold, and by the Army Chief of Staff– General George C. Marshall; but their combined influence was insufficient to persuade Congress to act in time to prepare Alaska for war. As late as April 4, 1940 Congress ignored Marshall's plea for money to build an Army base in Anchorage. Only a few days later, however, events in Europe caused Congress to change its mind and include the Anchorage Army base in the budget for fiscal 1941.

In the next twenty months Alaska became a land of frenzied activity, as military and civilian leaders in Alaska undertook enormous tasks of construction, organizing, and training which ought to have been accomplished during the years when Alaska's requests for defense funding had gone unheeded by Congress. These tasks were still largely undone when time ran out . . . at ten minutes before eight o'clock in the morning (Honolulu time) on Sunday morning, the 7th of December, 1941. At that moment attacking Japanese warplanes sighted the north point of Oahu.

AFTER DECEMBER 7th: Only after this date did most American military and political leaders come to recognize that capture of Alaska by the Japanese would place enemy land based bombers within striking distance of the Boeing bomber factories in Seattle and the naval shipyards in Puget Sound. By contrast, even if Hawaii had been invaded and occupied, nearly 2,400 miles of ocean would have remained between U.S. West Coast targets and Japanese bombers based in Hawaii.

Unlike most American Generals and Admirals, Japanese military leaders had long appreciated the strategic potential of the land mass of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. Conceivably, Alaska and the Aleutians could be used as stepping stones for invasion of the U.S. by Japan, or for invasion of Japan by the U.S. Even in the absence of plans for invasion, the Aleutians and Alaska provided the means for air and naval actions against the homeland of either Japan or the U.S.

Japanese awareness of Alaska's strategic location was sharpened dramatically on April 18, 1942 when twin engine bombers under the command of General James Doolittle struck Tokyo. Although some Japanese leaders correctly guessed that the raid had been launched from aircraft carriers, the concensus opinion of the ruling Army group was that the raid had originated in the Aleutians. This conclusion was due in part to information supplied by Japanese Intelligence that James Doolittle had grown up in Nome, the son of an Alaskan gold rush miner.

The Doolittle raid on Tokyo had very little immediate practical effect on the war, but the psychological impact was great - both on Americans and on the Japanese.

Doolittle's raid may well have changed the Japanese war plans in a way which made possible the startling victory of U.S. forces in the Battle of Midway - considered by military historians as the turning point of the war in the Pacific. In that battle Alaska played a crucial but little known role.

BACKGROUND OF THE M I OPERATION: What Americans know as the Battle of Midway was designated in the Japanese war plans as the "M I OPERATION - Midway and the Aleutians."

The first day of the M I plan called for two Japanese aircraft carriers and supporting naval forces to destroy the U.S. Navy and Army bases at Dutch Harbor, located at the eastern end of the Aleutians near the Alaska mainland. Nearby, a Japanese invasion force would prepare to occupy Adak, Kiska, and Attu in the western Aleutians. This occupation was designed to prevent further raids like the Doolittle raid, which was suspected to have originated in the Aleutians. It was believed the attack on Dutch Harbor and the invasion of the western Aleutians would induce Admiral Nimitz to send the only two operational U.S. aircraft carriers in the Pacific north to the defense of Alaska.

The second day of the M I plan called for a larger Japanese force headed by four carriers to capture Midway. It was expected that Midway could be secured before the U.S. carriers could turn back from Alaska to defend Midway.

What is surprising about the M I OPERATION plan is its violation of the military principles of **simplicity** and **concentration of forces**. A normal rule of military strategy, especially when enemy forces are weak, is to concentrate forces at the strategic point and destroy the enemy. Japanese naval forces at this time far surpassed the strength of the U.S. Pacific fleet due to the destruction at Pearl Harbor. Therefore, the logical move was to send the entire Japanese force including all six aircraft carriers into the attack on Midway, with the objective of destroying the U.S. Pacific fleet. The U.S. had - at most - three carriers still afloat in the entire Pacific Ocean.

Furthermore, it was the belief of Admiral Yamamoto, the commander of all Japanese naval forces, that Japan could not win a prolonged war against the U.S., and that the only hope for Japan was to utterly destroy the U.S. Pacific fleet during 1942. If the war lasted long, Yamamoto was convinced that America's industrial capacity would surely turn the tide of war by producing more ships (especially aircraft carriers) and planes than Japan could possibly destroy. Also, unlike the Japanese Army generals—including Premier Tojo—Admiral Yamamoto had a healthy respect for the American will to fight. He had personally opposed war against the U.S. Considering his views, it is the more surprising that the M I plan, which was designed by Yamamoto's operations officer, called for splitting the massive Japanese naval forces into two parts. This decision made possible the victory of U.S. forces at Midway.

A possible explanation for Yamamoto's splitting of forces is that Yamamoto was forced to compromise with Tojo and the other Army generals. The generals were outraged by the Doolittle raid on Tokyo which, among other things, endangered the life of the Emperor and embarassed the Army clique which had initiated war against the U.S. The generals believed the Doolittle raid had been launched from the Aleutians, and unlike Yamamoto the generals placed a higher priority on preventing future raids on Tokyo than on destroying the U.S. fleet at the earliest possible time. It is therefore likely that the Doolittle raid achieved a result similar to that of the Allied bombing of Berlin, which caused Hitler to change Luftwaffe priorities from the destruction of the R.A.F. to the retaliatory terror bombing of London. In both cases, bombing of an enemy capital city may have caused enemy priorities to shift from a strategically crucial objective to an objective which was important only for emotional reasons.

WAR ARRIVES IN ALASKA: On June 3, 1942 Yamamoto's M I Operation went into effect at Dutch Harbor, Alaska. The two Japanese aircraft carriers which attacked Dutch Harbor accompanied by five cruisers, a dozen destroyers, and other support forces were opposed in Alaska only by five U.S. cruisers and four destroyers.

Because U.S. Intelligence had pieced together the main points of the M I plan, **no American carriers appeared in Alaskan waters**. From the Japanese point of view, this was the worst possible fate that could befall the M I OPERATION. The two U.S. carriers still fully operational in the Pacific, the **Enterprise** and the **Hornet**, lay in wait near Midway. With them was the very badly damaged carrier **Yorktown**, hastily repaired and thrown into the coming battle against four Japanese carriers backed by a huge fleet of battleships, cruisers, and lesser warships.

On June 4 the Japanese main task force attacked Midway. When the Battle of Midway had ended all four Japanese carriers and their 330 warplanes were at the bottom of the Pacific, and the best trained personnel of the entire Japanese naval air force were dead. Pearl Harbor was avenged, and the Japanese cause in World War II was lost.

The victory of the **Enterprise**, the **Hornet**, and the damaged **Yorktown** over four Japanese carriers massively supported by other warships was a near miracle. Military experts are of the unanimous opinion that if the two Japanese carriers sent to Alaska had accompanied the four other carriers which attacked Midway, the remaining U.S. aircraft carriers in the Pacific would have been wiped out at Midway.

From that perspective, Alaska's chief contribution to the war in the Pacific was to divide the carrier forces of the Japanese M I OPERATION, thereby making possible a dramatic victory for the U.S. at Midway rather than the virtual annihilation of the U.S. Pacific fleet in the first six months of the war.

Even if the M I OPERATION had achieved all its objectives in Alaska—the destruction of the bases at Dutch Harbor and the successful occupation of Adak, Kiska and Attu—the benefits to the Japanese would have been minor compared to the defeat at Midway.

In fact, however, the M I OPERATION fell short of its objectives in Alaska. When the attack planes from the Japanese carrier **Ryujo** peeled off in their diving attack at Dutch Harbor, they found

American anti-aircraft batteries quick to respond. The planes from the other carrier, the **Junyo**, failed to find Dutch Harbor in the fog and were fortunate to find their way back to the carrier. The planes of the **Ryujo** also had trouble returning to their ship through the dense fog. These problems with the Aleutian weather were to be characteristic of the hazards faced by the naval and air forces of both sides throughout the war in the Aleutians.

Also hindering the M I OPERATION at Dutch Harbor was the presence of American fighter planes stationed in the area. The advance air bases were the result of the incredible construction activity in Alaska which had only begun in mid-1940.

Although the Japanese departed from Dutch Harbor believing the U.S. Army and Navy bases there had been virtually demolished, both bases were still operational and were soon repaired.

As the Japanese forces moved westward from Dutch Harbor toward their invasion objectives in the western Aleutians, a decision was made to abandon hope of occupying Adak. This decision was the direct result of discovering U.S. air bases so far to the west.

Japanese forces did occupy Kiska and Attu, thereby achieving two of the objectives of the M I OPERATION in Alaska.

Following the first two days of large scale battle on June 3 and June 4, 1942, World War II in Alaska turned into a prolonged war of attrition, mainly in the air and at sea. Nothing dramatic seemed to be going on, and the war received little attention by the news media. Nonetheless, men died.

After many bloody sea and air confrontations, U.S. forces were able to assume control of the air and sea lanes through which Japanese forces at Attu and Kiska could be supplied. During the air and sea battles, the weather often appeared to be the greatest enemy of both the Americans and the Japanese. A great many fatalities among American airmen were the result of inability to return to base due to heavy fog. The men who did not return either crashed into mountain peaks or died by drowning or heart failure in the icy Alaskan waters.

The recapture of Attu by approximately 16,000 U.S. troops began with a landing on May 11, 1943, followed by two weeks of bitter fighting. Americans suffered 3,828 casualties including 549 killed. On May 29th the Japanese commander, having only 800 men still capable of fighting and desperately short of supplies, ordered a frontal attack against the American troops. Only twenty-eight Japanese prisoners were taken. Immediately before the final attack, the 600 wounded Japanese had committed suicide.

The recapture of Kiska on August 14, 1943 was an anti-climax, due to the prior evacuation by the Japanese.

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Now that World War II has receded nearly forty years into the past, two causes for regret appear in retrospect.

First, in Alaska as elsewhere on the west coast of the United States, all American citizens of Japanese descent were deprived of their property and freedom, even though in most cases there existed no reason whatever to doubt their loyalty to the United States. To the credit of Alaska's Governor Ernest Gruening and army Lieutenant General John L. Dewitt, head of the entire U.S. Western Defense Command, both men objected to the illegal and irrational treatment of Japanese-Americans. In Alaska a further departure from good sense and legality may have occurred when some Native Alaskans were reportedly interned and treated much as the Japanese-Americans were treated. A U.S. Senator from Alaska recently introduced a bill which would authorize hearings to be conducted to investigate all charges of injustice to either Alaska Native people or Japanese-American citizens during the war, and to provide restitution whenever possible for any charges which prove to be true.

The other obvious regret about World War II is that it ever happened. Today the major political and economic goals of Japan and the United States are common goals, and economically the two nations

are highly interdependent. In 1979 Japan supplied 12½ percent of all U.S. imports, and purchased 10 percent of all U.S. exports. Direct exports from Alaska to Japan totaled $738 million, or 80 percnet of all Alaskan exports. In addition, financing of a major share of Alaska's forest products and fish processing industries is supplied by Japanese capital. Japanese tourists are a significant share of Alaska's growing travel industry.

From the perspective of the 1980's, therefore, those long ago deaths of Americans and Japanese who died fighting each other can be viewed as the tragedies of individuals—unable to escape the history in which each was required to play his personal role. This sense of destiny is captured in the final diary entry of a Japanese lieutenant, written the night before the final charge by 800 Japanese troops at Attu:

> At 2000 (eight o'clock in the evening of May 28, 1943) we assembled in front of headquarters. The last assault is to be carried out. All patients in the hospital are to commit suicide. . . Gave 400 shots of morphine to the severely wounded and killed them.
>
> Only 33 years of living and I am to die here. I have no regrets. Banzai to the Emperor. Goodby Tasuko, my beloved wife.[a]

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MILITARY ACTIVITIES: The influx of 150,000 military personnel at the peak of World War II and the related construction, transportation, and communications activities gave a momentum to the development of Alaska which has never really stopped. Although there was a temporary pause in 1946, the year after the war, the ensuing Cold War and Korean Conflict activities soon carried forward the military induced economic growth. From 1940, when Congress belatedly approved funding for the defense of Alaska, until after Alaska achieved Statehood in 1959, military activities were the main source of Alaska's economic growth.

As recently as 1979, one of every six wage and salary workers in Alaska were either active duty military personnel or defense-related civilian employees of the Federal government. When military contractor personnel are also considered, together with employees of noncontract firms supplying transportation and other services to military agencies, and when jobs created by the personal consumption expenditures of military-related workers are included, approximately one-third of all wage and salary jobs in Alaska in 1979 were created directly or indirectly by military expenditures.

Major transportation improvements resulting from World War II and subsequent military activities include construction of the 1,671-mile Alcan Highway, modernization of the Alaska Railroad, extensive upgrading of every major port in Alaska, vast expansion of major airports and numerous rural air facilities, and creation of a statewide network of sophisticated air navigation and weather stations.

THE BATTLE FOR ALASKAN STATEHOOD: Even after World War II and the Korean Conflict, Alaskans were still being governed under the Second Organic Act passed by Congress in 1912. The Act did not permit Alaskans any voice in the selection of the Governor, who was appointed by the U.S. President. Under the Act, Alaskans were permitted to vote for members of the Territorial Legislature, but the Legislature was virtually powerless to control the outside financial interests which dominated Alaska's shipping, fishing, and mining industries. Taxing powers of the Legislature were severely limited by the Second Organic Act, and the Territory was forbidden to borrow money. These restraints prevented the Territory from providing the educational, medical, and other services enjoyed by American citizens in the states, and virtually guaranteed that no economic development would occur in Alaska except development sponsored by the outside financial interests headquartered in Seattle or San Francisco.

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a/ Quoted from **Alaska - A History of the 49th State**, by Claus-M. Naske and Herman E. Slotnick, p. 120.

Fortunately, sentiment among U.S. citizens nationwide favored Statehood for Alaska, partly as a result of publicity about Alaska during World War II. Numerous Congressional hearings were conducted between 1947 and 1956.

In these hearings, two roadblocks to statehood surfaced. Not surprisingly, one source of opposition was the Alaskan shipping, fishing, and mining interests which had been able almost totally to avoid payment of taxes to the Territory of Alaska. The fishing industry was probably the strongest foe of statehood - and also probably the greatest single cause of pro-statehood sentiment in Alaska, because Alaskans correctly blamed the fishing industry for the reckless destruction of Alaska's salmon resources. A top priority of pro-statehood forces was to bring about proper management of Alaskan fisheries resources.

The second roadblock was the U.S. Department of the Interior, which did not oppose Alaskan statehood outright, but argued against statehood except under the condition that the Federal government retain control over almost all land in Alaska. Alaskans finally settled for a compromise on the land issue under which the State would be allowed to select 163,200 square miles, or 28 percent of Alaska's total area, for control by the State government. Approximately 426,000 square miles, or 72 percent of the total area of Alaska, would remain under Federal control. At the time of this settlement, less than one percent of all land in Alaska was privately owned.

Following the compromise settlement of the land issue, the outside financial interests which had lobbied against statehood were defeated. Congress passed the statehood bill on June 30, 1958 and Alaska became a State on January 3, 1959 when President Eisenhower signed the statehood proclamation.

EARLY YEARS OF THE STATE OF ALASKA: Congress recognized that the new State of Alaska would experience severe financial problems in the short run if required to finance costly programs which had been funded entirely by the Federal government while Alaska was a territory. Among the financial burdens to be assumed by the new State of Alaska were highway construction and maintenance, and operation of the international airports at Anchorage and Fairbanks. Although the airports were largely self-sustaining, major expansions were required immediately to make the airports capable of handling the new jet airliners. The highway system was also in need of expansion, as a result of the exclusion of the Territory of Alaska from the Federal Aid Highway Program which had benefitted the 48 contiguous states.

To enable Alaska to survive financially the early years of statehood and to become economically viable, Congress passed the Omnibus Act of 1959, providing grants totaling $28.5 million to be disbursed during the first five years of statehood. In 1964 Congress authorized an additional $23.5 million for use by the State during fiscal year 1966, bringing the total amount of transitional grants to $52 million. After that period, the new State of Alaska would be financially on its own. The Omnibus Act also made provisions for the gradual transfer from the Federal Government to the State of those functions normally administered by state and local governments. However, financing of these functions became the immediate responsibility of the State of Alaska, for which the transitional grant monies would be used.

One of the first functions taken over by the State was management of Alaska's fisheries and other wildlife resources. The transfer of this function to the State of Alaska occurred on January 1, 1960 after which the State immediately enforced a prohibition against the use of fish traps. Fish traps had been used by the outside owned fish canneries to eliminate the need to buy salmon from resident Alaskan fishermen, and had been used in a manner which systematically destroyed the salmon stocks. Consequently, the desire of Alaskans to protect salmon resources and to provide employment for Alaskan fishermen was one of the strongest motives in the drive for statehood.

The State government's tight financial situation during the early statehood years provided no margin for dealing with disaster - but disaster nonetheless struck the state on Good Friday, March 27, 1964 in the form of a massive earthquake measuring from 8.4 to 8.7 on the Richter scale. In the large urban community of Anchorage 2,000 persons were made homeless by the quake, and violent destruction occurred in the downtown area. Tidal waves resulting from the quake caused severe damage to the community of Kodiak on Kodiak Island and to several coastal communities. Nearly 100 persons died.

In response to the earthquake and resulting tidal waves, the Federal government provided funds to rebuild Federal and State facilities which had been destroyed, as well as special disaster grants to the State to make up for revenues lost by the disruption of economic activity. The generosity of the Federal government prevented the natural disaster from also becoming a financial disaster for the new state, and in fact created a construction boom during the summers of 1964 and 1965.

In 1957 substantial discoveries of oil occurred in the Swanson River area of the Kenai Peninsula south of Anchorage. By 1959 when Alaska achieved statehood, production had reached an annual rate of 187 thousand barrels. Ten years later in 1969 production in the Kenai-Cook Inlet area near Anchorage totaled 74 million barrels during the year.

Far to the north, an historic discovery of oil by Atlantic-Richfield Company occurred in 1968 at Prudhoe Bay. The Prudhoe Field was estimated to contain approximately 9.6 billion barrels of recoverable oil. The discovery set off a period of intensive exploration on the North Slope of the Brooks Mountain Range, in preparation for a State lease sale which would be held on September 10, 1969. Companies sent vast quantities of men and equipment to the North Slope to develope information about the parcels of land which would be leased.

During the pre-lease exploration period, air traffic to the North Slope constituted the largest non-government airlift operation in history. In the dead of winter, when housing vacancy rates in Fairbanks are usually high, there often was not a house, apartment, or room available for either sale or rent. Persons arriving in Fairbanks without pre-arranged sleeping accommodations either slept on the floor at the airport or spent the night in a Fairbanks bar.

The exploration period was climaxed by the lease sale on September 10, 1969. A large part of Alaska's population gathered in saloons to listen to radio reports of the bidding, which in one day produced over $900 million in revenue for the State, or more than 17 times as much as the $52 million in transitional grants which Congress had allotted to Alaska during the first seven years of statehood. The lease sale bonanza, occurring just over ten years after statehood, appeared to place the new State of Alaska on a sound financial footing.

DEVELOPMENT OF PRUDHOE OIL FIELD: Although the Alaska State Treasury gained $900 million in one day from leasing the land in the Prudhoe field, the rapid economic growth expected from development of the oil field did not occur. A delay of several years was caused in part by engineering problems of building a pipeline to carry oil at 160 F degrees over permafrost. The U.S. Department of the Interior had responsibility for insuring that all engineering problems were solved before construction of the pipeline was allowed to start. Also playing a role were environmentalist groups which filed lawsuits to prevent pipeline construction unless and until all engineering problems were solved. Even longer delay was threatened by lawsuits filed by Alaska Native groups, whose land ownershp rights had never been legally defined but which obviously involved portions of the pipeline right-of-way and also involved the Prudhoe oil field itself. This hindrance to the pipeline was eliminated with passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act by Congress in December 1971.

Pipeline construction finally began in 1974, after which Alaska entered into another classic boom period. Total cost of the pipeline was in excess of $12 billion dollars, a substantial share of which went into the pockets of construction workers who earned $1,200 to $1,500 per week for an 84-hour week. As in the old gold rush days, prostitutes flocked to the centers of action. Fairbanks and Valdez, the southern terminus of the pipeline, were the areas most affected by the boom, but the State's leading city, Anchorage, also experienced tremendous economic growth.

The pipeline was completed in mid-1977, after which the economic activity induced by pipeline construction vanished as fast as it had appeared. Thousands of workers left the State immediately, and thousands more departed after experiencing unemployment for periods of more than a year. Bankruptcies filed by individuals and businesses, which has been running about 200 per year from 1970 through 1977, reached 258 in 1978 and jumped to 443 in 1979. An additional 150 bankruptcies were filed in the first three months of 1980. However, as the oil began to flow through the pipeline, the State Treasury benefitted from large amounts of severance tax and royalty monies. At this point in the history of Alaska, the State government clearly was solvent, but crucial economic problems remained.

Two major problems facing Alaska today are how to provide jobs for Alaska's workers, and how to unlock and develop the Alaskan resources of energy and hard minerals which are increasingly needed by the American economy. These objectives conflict to some degree with the objective of protecting the environment, and also run afoul of current Federal land control policies. The land situation is discussed below in a statement prepared by the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska.

LAND CONTROL IN ALASKA: The effect of Federal policies and actions is most clearly demonstrated by the pattern of land ownership that existed when the Statehood Act was passed in 1958. In that year, 99.8 percent of the land was still owned by the Federal government. Only a little over half a million acres had passed into private ownership. Lands withdrawn by various Federal agencies for permanent public ownership covered 92 million acres, more than a quarter of the State, while the rest was under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. This meant that nearly half of all the land owned by the U.S. government was in Alaska.

The Statehood Act, signed into law in January of 1959, marked the beginning of a dramatic shift in land ownership patterns. It authorized the State to select a total of 103.35 million of the 375 million acres of land and inland waters in Alaska. Under the Submerged Lands Act, the State also has title to submerged land under navigable inland waters. In passing the Statehood Act, Congress cited economic independence and the need to open Alaska to economic development as the primary purposes for large Alaska land grants.

The State's initial land selections were small and carefully calculated, largely due to the young State's precarious financial position. Land selection was expensive. With the Federal government charging two cents an acre for fire protection of State lands and each selected acre reducing the State share of Federal highway funds, it was costing the State $15,000 a year for each 23,040-acre township selected, at a time when the total State budget was less than $100 million. The State simply could not afford to select the entire 103.35 million acres.

By 1968, the State had selected about 26 million acres of its statehood entitlement. Most of these lands were chosen for their immediate development potential and their proximity to existing transportation routes. (The Prudhoe Bay selection is the best known and thus far the most successful selection made solely for resource development purposes.)

Late in the 1960's the long-simmering question of Native land claims started a process which was to dramatically affect the patterns of land ownership in Alaska. Native leaders, prompted by the State land selections of Native hunting grounds near Minto in the mid-1960's, asserted Native claims to large areas of the State. Acting to protect Native land rights, the Secretary of the Interior froze "final action" on federal land transactions (including State selections) in 1966. In 1968, oil was discovered on the North Slope and the need for an oil pipeline right-of-way provided impetus for the settlement of the Native claims.

The issue of the Native claims was cleared with the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) on December 18, 1971. This Act of Congress provided for creation of Alaska Native village and regional corporations, and gave the Alaska Eskimos, Aleuts and Indians nearly one billion dollars and the right to select 44 million acres from a land "pool" of some 116 million acres. . . .

Section 17 of the Settlement Act, in addition to establishing a Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission, directed the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from public use up to 80 million acres of land in Alaska for study as possible national parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and wild and scenic rivers. These were the "National Interest Lands" Congress was to decide upon as set forth in Section 17(d)(2) of the Settlement Act, by December 18, 1978. The "d-2" lands have been the focal point for Alaska land issues for seven years (and to the present time). The U.S. House of Representatives passed a Bill (HR 39) which would have designated 124 million acres of national parks, forests, and wildlife refuges, and designated millions of acres of these and existing parks, forests, and refuges as wilderness. Although a bill was reported out of Committee, it failed to pass the Senate before Congress adjourned. . . .

ALASKA – GENERAL INFORMATION (contd)

In November 1978, the Secretary of the Interior published a draft "Environmental Impact Supplement" listing the options that the Executive Branch of the Federal government could take to protect Federal lands in Alaska until the 96th Congress could consider the creation of new parks, wildlife refuges, wild and scenic rivers, and forests. In keeping with this objective the Secretary of the Interior withdrew from most public uses about 114 million acres of land in Alaska, under provisions of the 1976 Federal Land Policy and Management Act. On December 1, the President, under the authority of the 1906 Antiquities Act, designated 56 million acres of these lands as National Monuments. . . .

Visitors flying over the State are always impressed by the immense areas with no sign of humanity. Current assessments indicate that approximately 160,000 acres of Alaska have been cleared, built on or otherwise directly altered by man, either by settlement or resource development, including mining, pipeline construction, and agriculture.

* * * * *

In comparison to the 375 million acres of land which constitute the total area of the State, the settled or altered area currently amounts to less than 1/20th of a percent.

CONTROL OF LANDS IN ALASKA
(as of December 1978)

		Area in Acres (Approximate)	Area in Square Miles (Approximate)	Percent
TOTAL AREA OF ALASKA		375,000,000	586,000	100.0%
STATE LAND:	Total Allowed.	104,450,000	163,200	27.9%
	Already Patented.	21,000,000	32,800	5.6%
	Tentatively Approved. .	15,000,000	23,400	4.0%
	Balance Due	68,450,000	107,000	18.3%
ALASKA NATIVES:	Total Allowed.	44,000,000	68,750	11.7%
	Tentatively Approved. .	106,036	166	––
	Interim Conveyance. . .	5,612,753	8,770	1.5%
	Balance Due	38,281,211	59,814	10.2%
OTHER PRIVATE LANDS		1,000,000	1,563	0.3%
FEDERAL LAND:	Total in December 1978	332,281,211	519,189	88.6%
	Total After Conveyance of Balances Due to State and Natives . . .	225,550,000	352,422	60.1%
Total Areas Settled on or Otherwise Directly Altered by Man		160,000	250	0.04%

Source: Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska.

TOTAL PHYSICAL VOLUMES OF ALASKA MINERALS EVER PRODUCED

Mineral	Period of Production	Units	Total Quantity Produced
Antimony	1928–1973	Short tons (approx. 53% Sb)	4,390
Coal	1951–1979	Short tons	28,460,000
Copper	1880–1973	Short tons	690,035
Chromite	1917–1957	Long tons (approx. 45% Cr_2O_3	29,000
Crude Petroleum	1958–1979	42-gallon bbls (thousands)	1,884,857
Gold	1880–1979	Troy ounces	30,149,530
Lead	1906–1973	Short tons	25,028
Mercury	1902–1972	76-lb flasks	29,224
Natural Gas	1948–1979	Cubic feet (millions)	1,643,250
Sand and Gravel	1958–1979	Short tons (thousands)	709,650
Silver	1906–1979	Troy ounces	19,082,518
Stone	1921–1979	Short tons	26,000,000
Tin	1902–1979	Short tons	2,464
Tungsten	1916–1958	Short-ton units (WO_3)	7,000

Source: Alaska Department of Natural Resources historical data, adjusted by estimates of recent production. Information presented above includes estimates of production not reported. However, there may have been substantial amounts of unreported production at times other than those indicated above or in excess of the amounts indicated.

PERCENTAGE OF U.S. RELIANCE ON IMPORTS OF SELECTED MINERALS, AND POSSIBILITY OF ALASKAN CONTRIBUTION TO MEET U.S. NEEDS

Mineral or Metal	Net Import Reliance as a % of Apparent Consumption[a]	Probable or Known Occurrence in Alaska	Mineral or Metal	Net Import Reliance as a % of Apparent Consumption[a]	Probable or Known Occurrence in Alaska
Columbium	100%	No	Potassium	61%	No
Mica	100%	No	Selenium	61%	No
Strontium	100%	Yes	Mercury	57%	Yes
Manganese	98%	No	Gold	54%	Yes
Tantalum	97%	No	Tungsten	50%	Yes
Cobalt	97%	No	Antimony	48%	Yes
Bauxite & Alumina	93%	No	Silver	41%	Yes
Chromium	92%	Yes	Barium	40%	Yes
Platinum Group	91%	Yes	Titanium	39%	Yes
Asbestos	84%	Yes	Gypsum	34%	Yes
Flourine	82%	Yes	Iron Ore	29%	Yes
Tin	81%	Yes	Vanadium	27%	Yes
Nickel	77%	Yes	Copper	19%	Yes
Cadmium	66%	Yes	Lead	11%	Yes
Zinc	62%	Yes	Sulphur	10%	Yes

a/ Net Import Reliance = Imports – Exports + adjustments for government and industry inventory changes. Apparent Consumption = U.S. primary + secondary production + net import reliance.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines. (Import and export data from Bureau of the Census.)

COMPARISON OF HARD MINERALS PRODUCTION VALUES AND EMPLOYMENT – PER SQUARE MILE - ALASKA VERSUS THE ELEVEN WESTERN MINING STATES[a]

		Hard Minerals Production Values/Square Mile[b]							
		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(1)	Eleven Western U.S. Mining States	$3,161	$3,748	$4,587	$4,619	$5,545	NA	NA	NA
(2)	Alaska	$55	$81	$117	$115	$410	$289	$278	$284
(3)	Ratio: Line 1/Line 2	57 to 1	46 to 1	39 to 1	40 to 1	14 to 1[c]	NA	NA	NA
		Hard Minerals Production Values/Square Mile (Excluding Sand and Gravel)[b]							
		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(4)	Eleven Western U.S. Mining States	$2,848	$3,406	$4,261	$4,301	$5,188	NA	NA	NA
(5)	Alaska	$29	$47	$45	$71	$63	$61	$31	$30
(6)	Ratio: Line 4/Line 5	98 to 1	72 to 1	95 to 1	61 to 1	82 to 1	NA	NA	NA
		Total Number of Wage & Salary Jobs in Hard Minerals (Annual Averages)							
		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(7)	Eleven Western U.S. Mining States							99,440	NA
(8)	Alaska							387	419
		Wage & Salary Jobs in Hard Minerals Per 1000 Square Miles[b]							
		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(9)	Eleven Western U.S. Mining States							84	NA
(10)	Alaska							0.66	0.71
(11)	Ratio: Line 9/Line 10							127 to 1	––

Note: For the eleven Western mining states, figures for hard minerals production values and employment were obtained by subtracting oil and gas production and employment from total mining production and employment. For a few states, oil and gas production or employment figures for one or more years could not be obtained due to regulations protecting the confidentiality of proprietary information. Those cases were treated in a way which overstated the implied value of oil and gas production or employment, CAUSING THE ABOVE FIGURES FOR HARD MINERALS PRODUCTION VALUES AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE ELEVEN WESTERN MINING STATES TO BE CONSERVATIVE.

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a/ Alaska's geology is believed by most geologists to be at least as favorable for hard minerals occurrences as the geology of the eleven Western mining states – Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

b/ The total combined area of the eleven Westen mining states is 1,187,753 square miles. **The area of Alaska is 589,757 square miles, or 50 percent of the total combined area of the eleven Western mining states.**

c/ The sharp rise in Alaska's hard minerals production value in 1976 was due to massive amounts of sand and gravel used for construction of the oil pipeline from the Arctic north slope to the southern coast of Alaska.

Sources: All mineral production values are those published by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Areas of Alaska and of the eleven Western mining states are those published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in **Statistical Abstract of the United States.** Wage and salary employment figures for the mining industry in the eleven Western mining states were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Wage and salary employment figures for the mining industry in Alaska are those published by the Alaska Department of Labor.

VALUE OF ALASKA'S MINERAL PRODUCTS: 1959 - 1979
(thousands of dollars)

Year	Crude Petroleum[a]	Natural Gas[b]	Sand & Gravel	Gold	Other Minerals[c]	Total
1959	$ 295	$ 16	$ 5,265	$ 6,262	$ 8,673	$ 20,511
1960	1,230	30	5,483	5,887	9,230	21,860
1961	17,652	129	4,185	3,998	8,789	34,753
1962	31,187	467	5,355	5,784	11,399	54,192
1963	32,650	1,111	22,005	3,485	8,589	67,840
1964	33,627	1,719	18,488	2,045	10,068	65,947
1965	34,073	1,799	34,467	1,479	11,637	83,455
1966	44,083	6,335	21,793	956	13,133	86,300
1967	88,187	7,268	27,683	910	13,099	137,147
1968	186,695	4,388	20,366	835	9,416	221,700
1969	214,464	12,665	18,615	881	11,018	257,643
1970	232,829	18,164	41,092	1,265	16,782	310,132
1971	234,337	17,972	32,806	537	14,044	299,696
1972	221,747	17,989	15,214	506	16,293	271,749
1973	239,574	19,482	19,913	695	26,821	306,485
1974	347,408	22,505	52,788	1,461	14,861	439,023
1975	364,626	42,786	25,780	2,419	39,514	475,125
1976	318,788	60,455	204,738	2,868	34,191	621,040
1977	988,874	66,605	134,251	2,812	33,443	1,225,985
1978	2,701,522	89,626	145,300	3,610	14,752	2,954,810
1979[p]	5,493,596	91,533	150,000	W	17,543	5,752,672

a/ Value figures for Prudhoe Bay oil are values at the point where the oil enters the trans-Alaska pipeline. Consequently, value figures shown above do not include pipeline transportation charges.

b/ All natural gas values shown above include values of both dry and liquid gas, including casing head gas.

c/ Included are values symbolized by a W (withheld).

Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior; Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, Office of the Governor.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION IN ALASKA BY FIELD: 1959 - 1979
(in thousands of 42-gallon barrels)

Year	Beaver Creek	Granite Point	McArthur River	Middle Ground Shoal	Prudhoe Bay	Swanson River	Trading Bay	Total-All Fields
1959	--	--	--	--	--	187	--	187
1960	--	--	--	--	--	578	--	578
1961	--	--	--	--	--	6,327	--	6,327
1962	--	--	--	--	--	10,259	--	10,259
1963	--	--	--	--	--	10,740	--	10,740
1964	--	--	--	--	--	11,054	--	11,054
1965	--	2	1	27	--	11,099	2	11,131
1966	--	0	1	2,649	--	11,711	0	14,362
1967	--	7,052	749	7,404	--	12,980	729	28,913
1968	--	13,131	21,782	14,134	--	13,619	3,477	66,144
1969	--	9,183	31,301	10,467	277	13,151	9,936	74,315
1970	--	7,522	40,165	12,719	1,199	12,408	9,600	83,614
1971	--	5,577	40,537	11,304	1,157	11,466	8,744	78,785
1972	--	4,663	40,774	9,720	922	8,896	8,585	73,561
1973	416	4,767	38,884	10,239	944	10,064	7,825	73,139
1974	375	4,237	39,137	9,001	2,165	9,765	7,587	72,267
1975	322	4,361	40,876	8,670	2,870	8,754	6,128	71,980
1976	302	4,471	35,810	8,864	4,604	7,591	5,366	67,009
1977	276	4,711	33,235	7,616	115,258	5,981	4,276	171,352
1978	223	4,862	30,223	6,382	397,679	4,870	3,567	447,805
1979	211	4,613	25,440	5,423	468,412	4,344	2,892	511,335

Source: Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, Office of the Governor.

VOLUME, VALUE, AND UNIT PRICES OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ALASKA: 1972 - 1979

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979[P]
Crude Petroleum								
Value ($000)[a]	221,747	239,574	347,408	364,626	318,788	988,874	2,701,522	5,493,596
Volume-M42 gal. barrels	73,562	73,139	72,267	71,980	67,009	171,353	447,805	511,335
Value per barrel ($)[a]	3.01	3.28	4.81	5.07	4.76	5.77	6.03	10.74
Natural Gas[b]								
Value ($000)	17,989	19,482	22,505	42,786	60,445	66,605	74,243	80,721
Volume-MMCF	126,887	124,661	126,007	138,910	143,735	151,230	167,168	173,221
Value per MCF ($)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.444	0.466
Sand & Gravel								
Value ($000)	15,214	19,913	52,788	25,780	204,738	134,251	145,300	150,000
Volume-M short tons	14,187	14,999	117,752	48,145	74,208	66,426	69,300	68,000
Value per short ton ($)	1.07	1.33	0.45	0.54	2.76	2.02	2.10	2.21
Gold								
Value ($000)	506	695	1,461	2,419	2,868	2,812	3,610	W
Volume-troy ounces	8,639	7,107	9,146	14,980	22,887	18,962	18,652	W
Value per troy ounce ($)	58.57	97.79	159.74	161.48	125.31	148.30	193.54	W
Other Minerals[c]								
Value ($000)	16,511	26,821	14,861	39,514	34,191	33,443	30,135	28,355
Total Value ($000)	271,967	306,485	439,023	475,125	621,030	1,225,985	2,954,810	5,752,672

P Preliminary.

NA Not available.

W Withheld to avoid disclosing proprietary data. Values symbolized by a W are included in "Other Minerals" value.

a/ Value figures for Prudhoe Bay oil are values at the point where the oil enters the trans-Alaska pipeline. Consequently, value figures shown above do not include pipeline transportation charges.

b/ All volume figures are for dry gas only, exclusive of casing head gas. Value figures for 1978 and 1979 also are for dry gas only, exclusive of casing head gas. However, for 1972 - 1977 value figures include values of liquid gas and casing head gas, with the result that unit prices cannot be computed for those years. Values of liquid gas and casing head gas, which totaled $15,383 thousand in 1978 and an estimated $10,812 thousand in 1979, are included above in values of "Other Minerals" for 1978 and 1979.

c/ Included are values symbolized by a W (withheld). Also included are values of $15,383 thousand in 1978 and an estimated $10,812 thousand in 1979 for liquid gas and casing head gas.

Source: Bureau of Mines, U. S Department of the Interior; Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, Office of the Governor.

PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS OF HARD MINERALS

Commodity and company	Address	Type of activity	Region
Barite:			
Chromally American Corp.	Box 650 Petersburg, Alaska 99833	Open pit	Southeastern Alaska
Coal:			
Usibelli Coal Mining Co.	Box 3018 Fairbanks, Alaska 99701	Open pit	Yukon River
Gold:			
Bliss and Sons	129 East 11th Avenue Anchorage, Alaska 99501	Placer-dredge	Northwestern Alaska
Engstrom and Son Dredging Co.	Box 536 Nome, Alaska 99762	Placer-dredge	Seward Peninsula
Heflinger Mining and Equipment Co.	409 Clara St. Fairbanks, Alaska 99701	Placer	Yukon River
Little Squaw Gold Mining Co.	Box 184 Spokane, Wash. 99210	Lode-placer	Yukon River
Marvel Creek Mining Co.	Nyak, Alaska 99642	Placer-dredge	Kuskokwim River
Miscovich Mining Co.	Box 23 McGrath, Alaska 99627	Hydraulic	Kuskokwim River
Peters Creek Mines	700 Ash Place	Placer	Cook Inlet-Susitna
American Gold Co.	437 Madison Ave. New York, New York 10022	Placer-dredge	Seward Peninsula
Asamera Oil (U.S.), Inc.	P.O. Box 118 Denver, Colorado 80201	Placer	Yukon
Ruby Mining	P.O. Box 1 Ruby, Alaska 99768	Placer	Yukon
G.A. Hanks and Sons	Chicken, Alaska 99732	Placer	Yukon
Candle Creek Placers	Candle Creek, Alaska 99728	Placer	Yukon
Flat Creek Placers	Flat Creek, Alaska 99584	Placer	Yukon
Sand and Gravel:			
Alaska Brick Co.	7800 Lake Otis Road Anchorage, Alaska 99507	Pit	Seward Peninsula
Alaska General Sand and Gravel	Lake Otis Road Anchorage, Alaska 99507	Pit	Seward Peninsula
Alaska Sand and Gravel, Inc.	University Ave. Fairbanks, Alaska 99707	Pit	Yukon River
Anchorage Sand and Gravel	1813 East 1st Ave. Anchorage, Alaska 99501	Pit	Cook Inlet-Susitna

Commodity and Company	Address	Type of Activity	Region
Sand and Gravel (contd)			
Baugh-Belarde	1848 Ship Ave. Anchorage, Alaska 99501	Pit	Cook Inlet-Susitna
Castle Construction Co.	8121 Sand Lake Road Anchorage, Alaska 99502	Pit	Cook Inlet-Susitna
Central Construction Co., Inc.	428-117 2nd Ave. Seattle, Wash. 98101	Pit	Northwestern Alaska
Green Associated	Pouch 85 Fairbanks, Alaska 99707	Pit	Southeastern Alaska
Rogers and Babler Inc.	4607 East Tudor Road Anchorage, Alaska 99507	Pit	Cook Inlet-Susitna
Vast Construction Co., Inc.	Box 4-GG Anchorage, Alaska 99509		Cook Inlet-Susitna
Energy Co. of Alaska	4607 E. Tudor Road Anchorage, Alaska 99507	Pit	Cook-Inlet-Susitna
Fairbanks Sand and Gravel, Inc.	2½ Mile Richardson Highway Fairbanks, Alaska 99707	Pit	Yukon River
Alaska Aggregate Corp.	7800 Lake Otis Parkway Anchorage, Alaska 99507	Pit	Cook-Inlet-Susitna
Stone:			
Burgess Construction Co.	394 Hamilton Fairbanks, Alaska 99707	Quarry	Yukon River, Southeast Alaska
Ketchikan Pulp Co.	Box 1619 Ketchikan, Alaska 99901	Quarry	Southeastern Alaska
Klatt Aggregate Inc.	Lake Otis Road Anchorage, Alaska 99502	Quarry	Cook Inlet-Susitna
LOG Logging Co.	Cape Pole Ketchikan, Alaska 99901	Quarry	Southeastern Alaska
Moore Construction Co., Inc.	Ketchikan, Alaska 99901	Quarry	Southeast Alaska
Wayne Construction Co.	4100 Tongass Ave. Ketchikan, Alaska 99901	Quarry	Southeastern Alaska
Welborn Construction, Inc.	Box 634 Kodiak, Alaska 99615	Quarry	Kodiak
Tin:			
Lee Bros. Dredging Co., Inc.	Box 816 Nome, Alaska 99762	Dredge	Seward Peninsula
Lost River Mining	P.O. Box 411 Nome, Alaska	Placer	Seward Peninsula
Miller and Newbauer	Manley Hot Springs, Alaska 99756	Placer	Yukon

Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

PRINCIPAL NATURAL GAS AND PETROLEUM COMPANIES

Commodity and company	Address	Type of activity	Region
Natural gas:			
Phillips Petroleum Co.	Anchorage, Alaska 99501	Gas production	Offshore Cook Inlet
Standard Oil Co. of California	Anchorage, Alaska 99501	Gas production	Westside Cook Inlet
Texaco, Inc.	Anchorage, Alaska 99501	Gas production	Westside Cook Inlet
Union Oil Co. of California	Anchorage, Alaska 99501	Gas production	Offshore Cook Inlet, Kenai Peninsula
Petroleum—crude:			
Amoco Production Co.	Anchorage, Alaska 99501	Oil production	Offshore Cook Inlet
Atlantic Richfield Co.	Anchorage, Alaska 99501	Oil production	Kenai Peninsula, Offshore Cook Inlet, North Slope
BP Alaska, Inc.	Anchorage, Alaska 99501	Oil production	North Slope
Marathon Oil Co.	Anchorage, Alaska 99501	Oil production	Kenai Peninsula
Mobil Oil Co.	Anchorage, Alaska 99501	Oil production	Offshore Cook Inlet
Shell Oil Co.	Anchorage, Alaska 99501	Oil production	Offshore Cook Inlet
Standard Oil Co. of California	Anchorage, Alaska 99501	Oil production	Kenai Peninsula
Texaco, Inc.	Anchorage, Alaska 99501	Oil production	Kenai Peninsula
Union Oil Co. of California	Anchorage, Alaska 99501	Oil production	Kenai Peninsula
Petroleum refining:			
Altantic Richfield Co.	Prudhoe Bay, Alaska	Refinery	North Slope
Standard Oil Co. of California	Nikiski, Alaska	Refinery	Kenai Peninsula
Tesoro-Alaskan Petroleum Corp.	Nikiski, Alaska	Refinery	Kenai Peninsula
Union Oil Co. of California	Anchorage, Alaska 99501	Refinery (asphalt)	Anchorage

Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Alaska Timber Harvest (in thousand board feet, Scribner scale) on Public Lands, By Ownership, 1959-1979

Year	State	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Bureau of Land Management			National Forest			Total
			Free Use	Cut	Total	Tongass	Chugach	Total	
1959	0	0	2,499	8,666	11,165	266,591	7,596	274,187	285,352
1960	210	0	1,588	14,289	15,877	347,496	3,613	351,109	367,196
1961	1,987	0	4,683	11,342	16,025	338,206	7,117	345,323	363,335
1962	6,872	0	8,049	5,936	13,985	366,275	7,157	373,432	394,289
1963	10,633	0	7,535	3,620	11,155	395,143	3,847	398,990	420,778
1964	18,144	0	5,524	5,666	11,190	443,736	1,373	445,109	474,443
1965	24,161	2,990	5,045	3,263	8,308	397,610	6,888	404,498	439,957
1966	31,220	1,650	5,349	848	6,197	474,277	1,217	475,494	514,561
1967	45,816	9,067	2,587	572	3,159	474,337	2,479	476,816	534,858
1968	47,974	8,192	612	491	1,103	529,496	3,807	533,303	590,572
1969	49,018	8,684	79	280	359	519,344	3,997	523,341	581,402
1970	53,568	12,855	81	493	574	560,081	895	560,976	627,973
1971	43,190	1,870	113	346	459	527,740	1,680	529,420	574,939
1972	50,591	5,070	17	28	45	547,500	3,021	550,521	606,227
1973	35,356	28,795	11	145	156	588,491	3,109	591,600	655,907
1974	51,241	12,083	39	114	153	544,025	5,608	549,633	613,110
1975	33,540	52	50	930	980	408,371	4,683	413,054	447,626
1976	41,714	1,011	844	295	1,139	462,776	9,402	472,178	516,042
1977	60,251	7,835	325	29	354	NA	NA	455,700	524,140
1978	30,301	1,799	1,862	149	2,011	398,701	9,873	408,574	442,685
1979	32,381	480	159	121	280	NA	NA	459,507	492,648

Source: Respective agencies. For the Bureau of Land Management, the 1979 figures are for the fiscal year ended September 30. For the Bureau of Indian Affairs, figures for 1977, 1978, and 1979 are for the fiscal years ended September 30. Other figures are for the calendar years.

Employment (in thousands of persons) in Forest Products Industries in Alaska, 1965-79

Year	Total	Lumber and Wood Products	Pulp and Allied Products
1965	2.3	2.3	1/
1966	2.3	2.3	1/
1967	2.6	2.6	1/
1968	2.5	2.5	1/
1969	2.5	2.5	1/
1970	2.8	2.8	1/
1971	2.8	2.8	1/
1972	2.8	2.8	1/
1973	NA	2.3	2/
1974	NA	2.5	2/
1975	NA	2.0	2/
1976	3.4	2.3	1.1
1977	3.6	2.2	1.4
1978	2.9	1.8	1.1
1979--			
1st Quarter	1.6	.8	.8
2nd Quarter	3.3	2.2	1.1
3rd Quarter	3.9	2.7	1.2
4th Quarter	3.4	2.4	1.0
1979 Annual Av.	3.1	2.1	1.0

NA = Information not available.

1/ Before 1973, data for the pulp and allied products industry are included in the lumber and wood products industry.

2/ Withheld to avoid disclosure.

Source: U.S. Forest Service and the Alaska Department of Labor.

Volume of Timber (in thousand board feet, Scribner scale) Sold on Publicly Owned or Managed Lands in Alaska, 1974-79

Agency	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 Total	1978 3rd Qtr.	1979 1st Qtr.	1979 2nd Qtr.	1979 3rd Qtr.	1979 4th Qtr.	1979 Total
U. S. Forest Service[1]	127,941	147,018	15,619	80	175,140	0	0	7,120	49,882	42,637	99,639
U.S. Bur. Land Manage.[2]	174	930	215	54	142	22	0	22	0	NA	NA
U.S. Bur. Indian Affairs	8,787	7,060	0	0	440	0	258,360	0	0	NA	NA
State of Alaska	21,146	4,655	2,358	2,412	6,932	2,809	764	149	154,765	557	156,235
Total	158,048	159,663	18,192	2,546	182,654	2,831	259,124	7,291	204,647	NA	NA

1/ Convertible products only.

2/ Does not include cull log sales or volume given away through free use permits.

Average Stumpage Prices of Timber (in dollars per thousand board feet) Sold on Publicly Owned or Managed Lands in Alaska 1974-79

Agency	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 Total	1978 3rd Qtr.	1979 1st Qtr.	1979 2nd Qtr.	1979 3rd Qtr.	1979 4th Qtr.	1979 Total
U. S. Forest Service[1]	28.81	23.21	25.34	63.00	51.73	--	--	35.06	172.38	144.15	150.49
U.S. Bur. Land Manage.[2]	6.15	57.72	20.00	9.17	94.72	296.25	--	34.09	--	NA	NA
U.S. Bur. Indian Affairs	43.67	94.85	--	--	80.00	--	5.31	--	--	NA	NA
State of Alaska	30.02	17.44	21.72	32.96	26.60	27.22	14.95	11.21	3.06	30.79	3.22
Average	29.77	26.41	24.81	33.37	50.88	29.32	5.30	34.57	44.33	NA	NA

1/ Prices received for individual sales may vary significantly from the averages shown in this table because of differences in species mix, quality, road costs, logging and processing costs, size and length of sale, number of bidders and other related price determinants. National Forest stumpage prices include deposits for sale area betterment and are for convertible products only.

2/ Does not include cull log sales or volume given away through free use permits.

Value of Timber Sold (in thousands of dollars) on Publicly Owned or Managed Lands in Alaska, 1974-79

Agency	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 Total	1978 3rd Qtr.	1979 1st Qtr.	1979 2nd Qtr.	1979 3rd Qtr.	1979 4th Qtr.	1979 Total
U.S. Forest Service	3,686	3,412	396	5	9,060	0	0	250	8,599	6,146	14,995
U.S. Bur. Land. Manage.	1	54	4	0	14	7	0	1	0	NA	NA
U.S. Bur. Indian Affairs	384	670	0	0	35	0	1,372	0	0	NA	NA
State of Alaska	635	81	51	80	184	76	11	2	474	17	503
Total	4,706	4,217	451	85	9,293	86	1,384	252	9,072	NA	NA

Source: U.S. Forest Service

Average Stumpage Prices for Sawtimber (in dollars per thousand board feet)
Sold on National Forests in Alaska by Selected Species, 1960-79

Year and Quarter	Sitka Spruce	Western Hemlock	Cedar and Other Species	All Species
1960	4.60	2.40	1.00	3.00
1961	4.30	1.80	1.00	2.90
1962	3.50	1.60	1.00	2.20
1963	2.40	1.10	1.60	1.60
1964	3.40	1.20	1.50	2.10
1965	5.50	1.80	7.00	3.60
1966	12.20	5.10	2.40	7.50
1967	10.60	3.80	2.10	6.40
1968	8.40	4.40	2.70	6.20
1969	30.40	9.60	11.10	16.00
1970	21.40	7.70	47.80	12.90
1971	13.30	2.20	20.90	6.20
1972	7.30	7.90	1.00	7.60
1973	13.30	11.50	21.10	12.50
1974	41.80	22.30	41.70	28.80
1975	33.00	18.10	60.70	23.20
1976	25.10	12.00	67.30	28.00
1977	65.00	65.00	4.00	63.00
1978--				
1st Quarter	120.00	1.80	140.10	76.10
2nd Quarter	86.50	6.00	279.00	42.10
3rd Quarter	0	0	0	0
4th Quarter	53.60	2.00	15.90	14.10
1978 average	99.17	4.27	136.17	40.57
1979--				
1st Quarter	0	0	0	0
2nd Quarter	92.29	13.02	0	35.06
3rd Quarter	398.20	131.80	13.10	156.40

Source: Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Volume (in thousand board feet, Scribner scale) and average value (in dollars per thousand board feet) of softwood log exports from Alaska ports by destination, 1962 - 79

Year and Quarter	Volume	Average Value
1962	2,052	50.63
1963	8,987	64.21
1964	3,405	75.73
1965	11,042	52.83
1966	15,816	57.07
1967	39,512	75.43
1968	47,098	70.82
1969	31,889	118.95
1970	51,531	125.58
1971	42,600	116.54
1972	65,837	125.88
1973	71,719	248.23
1974	34,949	240.82
1975	29,011	307.97
1976	26,197	224.59
1977	52,377	263.54
1978--		
1st Quarter	13,582	274.41
2nd Quarter	19,366	289.14
3rd Quarter	21,497	322.13
4th Quarter	13,580	408.50
1978 Total	68,025	320.45
1979--		
1st Quarter	15,830	385.45
2nd Quarter	27,656	515.86
3rd Quarter	34,144	433.10

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce

Softwood lumber exports (in thousand board feet) from Alaska ports, by species and destination, 1962 - 79

Year and Quarter	Total	Western Hemlock	Sitka Spruce	Cedar	Other Softwoods
To All Countries					
1962	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1963	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1964	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1965	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1966	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1967	203,905	27,972	174,933	0	0
1968	245,633	55,057	190,467	109	0
1969	285,894	57,235	228,659	0	0
1970	315,586	90,974	219,011	708	4,893
1971	247,414	92,243	155,171	0	0
1972	340,196	155,407	184,649	0	140
1973	404,849	210,555	194,143	12	139
1974	362,432	205,144	154,525	2,641	122
1975	313,307	179,398	132,556	1,353	0
1976	290,011	134,387	148,526	1,298	5,800
1977	250,044	122,544	121,350	5,579	571
1978--					
1st Quarter	53,732	27,993	25,719	0	20
2nd Quarter	60,988	37,187	23,801	0	0
3rd Quarter	56,119	29,359	26,691	0	69
4th Quarter	66,956	31,679	35,224	53	0
1978 Total	237,795	126,218	111,435	53	89
1979--					
1st Quarter	80,668	57,439	22,926	303	0
2nd Quarter	75,811	42,578	32,719	29	485
3rd Quarter	64,229	35,898	28,305	0	26
To Japan					
1962	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1963	55,139	6,156	43,053	5,930	0
1964	88,770	6,064	70,277	12,429	0
1965	78,126	12,500	65,248	378	0
1966	135,322	23,922	110,348	1,052	0
1967	203,860	27,972	175,888	0	0
1968	243,599	55,057	188,433	109	0
1969	285,432	57,235	228,197	0	0
1970	315,386	90,774	219,011	708	4,893
1971	245,974	91,357	154,617	0	0
1972	336,798	152,555	184,243	0	0
1973	403,938	210,536	193,390	12	0
1974	361,691	204,845	154,205	2,641	0
1975	312,976	179,122	132,501	1,353	0
1976	289,197	134,274	148,221	902	5,800
1977	245,445	122,471	121,083	1,391	500
1978--					
1st Quarter	53,712	27,993	25,719	0	0
2nd Quarter	59,897	36,324	23,573	0	0
3rd Quarter	56,050	29,359	26,691	0	0
4th Quarter	66,956	31,679	35,224	53	0
1978 Total	236,615	125,355	111,207	53	0
1979--					
1st Quarter	80,653	57,439	22,926	288	0
2nd Quarter	72,673	40,722	31,951	0	0
3rd Quarter	62,614	35,898	26,716	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

Volume (in short tons, ovendried basis) and average value (in dollars per short ton) of chips exported from the Alaska Customs District, 1965-79

Year and Quarter	Volume	Value
1964	NA	NA
1965	--	--
1966	--	--
1967	--	--
1968	--	--
1969	--	--
1970	--	--
1971	19,600	28.06
1972	20,185	25.76
1973	--	--
1974	34,828	28.99
1975	32,399	48.51
1976	107,652	37.89
1977	107,429	51.67
1978--		
1st Quarter	11,807	37.94
2nd Quarter	11,138	34.87
3rd Quarter	8,922	39.12
4th Quarter	--	--
1978 Total and average value	31,827	37.20
1979--		
1st Quarter	7,921	37.31
2nd Quarter	13,911	45.21
3rd Quarter	31,505	61.55

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce. The valuation definition used in the export statistics is the value at the seaport or border port of exportation. It is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port of exportation.

Volume (in thousand board feet, Scribner scale) and value (in dollars) of hardwood log exports from ports of Alaska, 1964-79

Year and Quarter	Volume	Value
1964	0	--
1965	0	--
1966	292	18,941
1967	112	8,314
1968	391	27,425
1969	299	15,818
1970	0	--
1971	0	--
1972	0	--
1973	0	--
1974	0	--
1975	0	--
1976	0	--
1977	0	--
1978--		
1st Quarter	0	--
2nd Quarter	11	19,250
3rd Quarter	0	--
4th Quarter	0	--
1978 Total and average value	11	19,250
1979--		
1st Quarter	0	--
2nd Quarter	31	185,389
3rd Quarter	92	65,327

	To Japan	
1964	0	--
1965	0	--
1966	155	8,101
1967	112	8,314
1968	391	27,425
1969	299	15,818
1970	0	--
1971	0	--
1972	0	--
1973	0	--
1974	0	--
1975	0	--
1976	0	--
1977	0	--
1978--		
1st Quarter	0	--
2nd Quarter	0	--
3rd Quarter	0	--
4th Quarter	0	--
1978 Total	0	--
1979--		
1st Quarter	0	--
2nd Quarter	31	185,389
3rd Quarter	28	4,000

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

TOTAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND SALES IN ALASKA: 1960 - 1979[a]
(in thousands of dollars)

Year	Value of Production	Value of Sales	Value Used on Farm	Percent of Product Sold
1960	$5,563	$4,004	$1,559	72
1961	5,708	4,369	1,339	77
1962	5,660	4,265	1,395	75
1963	5,319	3,875	1,444	73
1964	5,643	4,162	1,418	74
1965	5,299	4,044	1,255	76
1966	5,268	4,134	1,134	78
1967	5,243	3,929	1,314	75
1968	4,911	3,831	1,080	78
1969	4,272	3,353	919	78
1970	5,153	3,798	1,355	74
1971	4,964	3,680	1,284	74
1972	5,997	4,258	1,739	71
1973	6,987	5,142	1,845	74
1974	8,080	5,588	2,492	69
1975	9,226	6,937	2,289	75
1976	8,802	6,882	1,920	78
1977	9,789	6,973	2,816	71
1978	9,249	6,717	2,532	73
1979[P]	9,069	6,688	2,381	74

a/ Excludes reindeer products.

P = Preliminary
Source: Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN ALASKA BY AREA: 1960 - 1979[a]
(in thousands of dollars)

Year	Matanuska Valley	Tanana Valley	Kenai Peninsula	Southeast	Southwest
1960	$3,789	$1,009	$315	$297	$159
1961	4,096	855	344	265	148
1962	3,927	969	358	233	174
1963	3,698	852	389	192	188
1964	3,922	909	404	166	242
1965	3,401	996	528	136	239
1966	3,804	656	445	50	312
1967	3,893	675	352	25	298
1968	3,730	606	296	20	259
1969	3,271	430	276	20	275
1970	3,991	655	211	15	280
1971	3,935	646	186	16	181
1972	4,615	917	219	14	231
1973	5,116	1,246	274	6	345
1974	6,181	1,060	406	17	417
1975	6,602	1,791	506	10	317
1976	6,488	1,532	407	9	365
1977	7,304	1,605	601	12	269
1978	6,570	1,872	493	17	298
1979	6,542	1,725	467	22	314

P = Preliminary
a/ Excluding values of reindeer production.
Source: Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN ALASKA BY SELECTED TYPE OF PRODUCT: 1960 - 1979

(Value to Farmer in Thousands of Dollars)

Year	Milk	Potatoes	Other Vegetables	Eggs	Hay	Silage	Grain	Beef	Reindeer Meat	Other Meat	Wool
1960	$2,395	$723	$198	$464	$772	$411	$312	$144	$180	$ 94	$ 50
1961	2,620	783	201	422	653	464	243	161	181	110	51
1962	2,447	666	237	412	674	498	273	293	182	88	72
1963	2,378	612	201	383	551	594	200	246	179	57	97
1964	2,181	1,043	217	335	626	540	197	304	254	85	115
1965	2,053	756	203	590	528	412	188	323	242	125	111
1966	1,953	619	218	654	655	329	182	417	249	118	123
1967	1,931	642	228	599	721	312	206	393	265	113	98
1968	1,882	654	297	503	545	276	185	351	324	126	92
1969	1,949	378	193	334	539	184	70	432	277	99	94
1970	2,083	705	255	341	705	245	117	502	300	128	72
1971	1,917	772	319	411	576	351	100	347	235	128	43
1972	2,045	941	291	496	1,160	367	122	398	166	122	55
1973	2,205	1,179	282	554	1,332	320	421	455	182	124	115
1974	2,577	1,122	381	507	2,054	500	185	473	205	183	98
1975	2,817	1,304	390	417	2,782	532	331	445	308	148	60
1976	2,888	1,092	447	570	2,325	391	291	608	243	145	45
1977	2,939	1,323	439	620	2,781	433	530	477	275	214	33
1978	2,586	932	539	469	2,652	457	649	640	N/A	304	21
1979[P]	2,301	978	657	667	2,054	477	902	685	N/A	319	29

ESTIMATED VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL SALES IN ALASKA BY SELECTED TYPE OF PRODUCT: 1960 - 1979

(Value to Farmer in Thousands of Dollars)

1960	$2,277	$614	$192	$454	$ 96	$ 2	$116	$122	$132	$ 81	N/A
1961	2,504	651	196	410	205	17	121	116	136	98	N/A
1962	2,340	576	229	400	202	17	115	237	139	77	N/A
1963	2,284	467	195	369	58	30	115	209	138	51	N/A
1964	2,067	889	202	328	104	28	109	247	195	73	N/A
1965	1,954	578	185	584	132	10	84	279	200	127	N/A
1966	1,881	520	197	648	186	4	118	350	190	107	N/A
1967	1,867	502	204	592	99	8	107	350	188	102	N/A
1968	1,807	538	269	496	121	6	97	292	260	113	N/A
1969	1,853	297	176	328	112	13	26	329	219	86	N/A
1970	1,994	480	244	334	128	14	68	355	241	109	N/A
1971	1,838	507	303	404	120	4	77	273	188	111	N/A
1972	1,963	658	270	488	336	10	94	278	121	105	N/A
1973	2,107	949	261	546	396	18	338	309	144	103	N/A
1974	2,449	884	361	499	715	8	106	322	150	146	N/A
1975	2,700	940	367	408	1,794	11	256	306	257	95	N/A
1976	2,725	870	426	553	1,513	4	238	403	199	105	N/A
1977	2,814	805	418	600	1,391	0	400	323	225	169	N/A
1978	2,463	736	511	446	1,326	0	536	434	N/A	244	N/A
1979[P]	2,160	749	633	641	988	0	804	443	N/A	241	N/A

Source: Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

TOTAL VOLUME AND VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION[a] IN ALASKA BY MAJOR PRODUCT 1977 & 1978 & 1979 (values in thousands of dollars)

Product	1977 Volume of Production	1977 Value of Production	1978 Volume of Production	1978 Value of Production	1979 Volume of Production	1979 Value of Production
Field Crops:						
Oats	6,300 cwt	$ 51	9,200 cwt	$ 79	5,000 cwt	$ 41
Barley	60,500 cwt	479	72,000 cwt	570	137,800 cwt	861
Hay	20,600 tons	2,781	20,400 tons	2,652	15,800 tons	2,054
Silage	11,600 tons	433	12,100 tons	457	12,400 tons	477
Total		$3,744		$3,758		$3,433
Vegetable Crops:						
Potatoes	115,000 cwt	$1,323	81,000 cwt	$ 932	85,000 cwt	$ 978
Lettuce	10,600 cwt	263	11,200 cwt	295	13,600 cwt	377
Cabbage	3,500 cwt	54	4,300 cwt	81	4,000 cwt	77
Carrots	2,900 cwt	49	1,600 cwt	39	2,400 cwt	66
Other	2,300 cwt	73	2,800 cwt	124	3,500 cwt	137
Total		$1,762		$1,471		$1,635
Total Crop Production		$5,506		$5,229		$5,068
Livestock Products:						
Milk	16,400,000 lbs.	$2,939	14,800,000 lbs.	$2,586	13,000,000 lbs.	$2,301
Eggs	517,000 doz.	620	375,000 doz.	469	533,000 doz.	667
Beef and Veal	522,000 dr. wt.	477	626,000 dr. wt.	640	678,000 dr. wt.	685
Pork	195,000 dr. wt.	161	261,000 dr. wt.	234	221,000 dr. wt.	226
Poultry Meat	118,000 dr. wt.	39	150,000 dr. wt.	48	170,000 dr. wt.	79
Lamb & Mutton	24,000 dr. wt.	14	36,000 dr. wt.	22	24,000 dr. wt.	14
Wool	44,000 dr. wt.	33	28,000 lbs.	21	32,000 lbs.	29
Total Livestock Products		$4,283		$4,020		$4,001
Total Agricultural Production		$9,789		$9,249		$9,069

a/ Excludes greenhouse, grass seed and reindeer production.
Source: Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

REINDEER PRODUCTION AND SALES: 1970 - 1977

Year	Meat Production Pounds Dr. Wt.	Meat Production Value (Dollars)	Meat Sales Pounds Dr. Wt.	Meat Sales Value (Dollars)	Other Sales[a] Value (Dollars)
1970	615,000	$300,000	479,000	$241,000	N/A
1971	456,000	235,000	365,000	188,000	N/A
1972	328,000	166,000	239,000	121,000	$ 49,000
1973	324,000	182,000	261,000	144,000	34,000
1974	300,000	205,000	220,000	150,000	60,000
1975	345,000	308,000	287,000	257,000	84,000
1976	286,000	243,000	234,000	199,000	258,000[b]
1977	312,000	275,000	256,000	225,000	196,000
1978	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1979	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Antlers, Hides and Other By-products.
b/ Includes Sales of Live Deer.
Source: Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

DOMESTIC FISHERIES OF ALASKA
Catch Landed in Alaska, Payments to Fishermen, and Wholesale (Processed) Value

		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
SALMON	Catch (000 000 lbs)	132	140	246	307	408P	459P
	Payments to Fishermen ($000 000)	66	56	118	171	238P	317P
	Wholesale Value ($000 000)	137	134	245	380P	528P	704P
OTHER FIN FISH	Catch (000 000 lbs)	60	58	54	45	64P	89P
	Payments to Fishermen ($000 000)	16	19	24	21	33P	58P
	Wholesale Value ($000 000)	22	27	29	27P	43P	75P
SHELLFISH	Catch (000 000 lbs)	272	247	317	312	334P	341P
	Payments to Fishermen ($000 000)	66	55	97	157	272P	231P
	Wholesale Value ($000 000)	95	132	179	316P	547P	464P
GRAND TOTALS	Catch (000 000 lbs)	464	445	617	664	806P	889P
	Payments to Fishermen ($000 000)	148	130	240	349	543P	606P
	Wholesale Value ($000 000)	254	293	452	723P	1,118P	1,243P
WHOLESALE VALUE INDEX (Dollar Value in 1974 = 1.00)		1.00	1.15	1.78	2.85	4.40	4.89
REAL VALUE INDEX (Wholesale Dollar Value Adjusted by Changes in U.S. Consumer Price Index: 1974 = 1.00)		1.00	1.06	1.54	2.32	3.33	3.32

CATCH & VALUE FROM ALASKA'S DOMESTIC & FOREIGN FISHERIES

	1977	1978	1979
CATCH LANDED IN ALASKA (DOMESTIC FISHERIES CATCH)[1]			
Catch (000 000 lbs)	664	806P	889P
Ex Vessel Values ($000 000)	349	543P	606P
Wholesale Values ($000 000)	723P	1,118P	1,243P
FOREIGN CATCH FROM ALASKA FCZ[2]			
Catch (000 000 lbs)	3,033	3,457	3,177P
Ex Vessel Values ($000 000)[3]	178	352P	330P
Wholesale Values ($000 000)[4]	979P	1,936P	1,815P
ALL FISHERIES COMBINED			
Catch (000 000 lbs)	3,697	4,263P	4,066P
Ex Vessel Values ($000 000)	527	895P	936P
Wholesale Values ($000 000)	1,702P	3,054P	3,058P

P Preliminary.

1/ The domestic catch (fish caught by U.S. citizens) very nearly coincides with amounts landed and processed in Alaska.

2/ FCZ = U.S. Fishery Conservation Zone (Area between 3 and 200 miles from shore).

3/ Ex Vessel values indicated for foreign catch are pounds of fish, per specie, multiplied by prices paid to fishermen in U.S. ports.

4/ Wholesale values for foreign catch are estimates of what the values would have been if these fish had been landed by U.S. fishermen.

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, National Marine Fisheries Service, and Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

Catches (Approximate) of Bottomfish (excluding Halibut) Off Alaska
by Country and Area of Catch, 1970 - 1979
(1,000 metric tons round weight)

	Japan	U.S.S.R.	South Korea	Other Foreign Countries	U.S.	Total	Area Distribution Percent
1970							
Bering Sea, Aleutians	1,480	232	5	--	--	1,717	94.8
Shumagin	8	2	--	--	--	10	0.5
Chirikof	9	2	--	--	--	11	0.6
Kodiak	20	5	--	--	--	25	1.4
Yakutat	21	a	--	--	--	21	1.2
Southeastern	27	--	--	--	--	27	1.5
Total	1,565	241[b]	5	--	--	1,811	100.0
Percent	86.4	13.3	0.3			100.0	
1971							
Bering Sea, Aleutians	1,806	397	10	--	--	2,213	94.8
Shumagin	10	8	--	--	--	18	0.8
Chirikof	8	5	--	--	--	13	0.6
Kodiak	23	17	--	--	--	40	1.7
Yakutat	23	1	--	--	--	24	1.0
Southeastern	24	--	--	1	1	26	1.1
Total	1,894	428[b]	10	1	1	2,334	100.0
Percent	81.2	18.3	0.4	a	a	100.0	
1972							
Bering Sea, Aleutians	1,917	412	9	--	--	2,338	92.7
Shumagin	16	17	1	--	--	34	1.4
Chirikof	7	12	--	--	--	19	0.7
Kodiak	26	37	--	--	--	63	2.5
Yakutat	30	3	--	--	--	33	1.3
Southeastern	33	--	--	1	1	35	1.4
Total	2,029	481[b]	10[c]	1	1	2,522	100.0
Percent	80.5	19.1	0.4	a	a	100.0	
1973							
Bering Sea, Aleutians	1,755	348	7	--	--	2,110	92.1
Shumagin	10	14	3	--	--	27	1.2
Chirikof	15	16	--	--	--	31	1.3
Kodiak	25	28	--	--	--	53	2.3
Yakutat	35	4	--	--	--	39	1.7
Southeastern	29	--	1	--	1	31	1.4
Total	1,869	410	11[c]	--	1	2,291	100.0
Percent	81.6	17.9	0.5		a	100.0	
1974							
Bering Sea, Aleutians	1,574	436	34	--	--	2,044	91.9
Shumagin	12	20	3	--	--	35	1.6
Chirikof	15	8	--	--	--	23	1.0
Kodiak	31	46	--	--	--	77	3.5
Yakutat	19	3	--	--	--	22	1.0
Southeastern	19	--	3	--	--	22	1.0
Total	1,670[d]	513	40[c]	--	--	2,223	100.0
Percent	75.1	23.1	1.8			100.0	

(Continued next page)

Catches of Bottomfish (continued)

	Japan	U.S.S.R.	South Korea	Other Foreign Countries	U.S.	Total	Area Distribution Percent
1975							
Bering Sea, Aleutians	1,276	338	5	a	a	1,619	88.9
Gulf of Alaska	90	95	14	2	1	202	11.1
Total	1,366	95	14	2	1	1,821	100.0
Percent	75.0	23.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	
1976							
Bering Sea, Aleutians	1,168	280	83	a	--	1,531	87.4
Gulf of Alaska	93	80	46	a	2	221	12.6
Total	1,261	360	129	a	2	1,752	100.0
Percent	72.0	20.5	7.4	a	0.1	100.0	
1977							
Bering Sea, Aleutians	1,107	106	48	1	--	1,262	86.2
Shumagin	26	14	35	--	--	75	5.1
Chirikof	16	13	2	--	--	31	2.1
Kodiak	21	36	1	2	1	61	4.2
Yakutat	19	a	a	--	--	19	1.3
Southeastern	14	a	a	--	2	16	1.1
Total	1,203	169	86	3	3	1,464	100.0
Percent	82.2	11.5	5.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	
1978							
Bering Sea, Aleutians	1,082	215	68	3	--	1,368	89.2
Shumagin	13	2	33	--	--	48	3.1
Chirikof	14	56	1	--	--	71	4.6
Kodiak	23	4	a	1	1	28	1.8
Yakutat	11	a	a	--	--	11	0.7
Southeastern	5	a	a	--	3	8	0.5
Total	1,148	277	102	3	4	1,534	99.9
Percent	74.8	18.1	6.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	
1979							
Bering Sea, Aleutians	1,013	151	97	20	a	1,281	88.1
Shumagin	9	a	26	6	0	41	2.8
Chirikof	11	8	--	20	2.7	42	2.9
Kodiak	33	23	--	4	2.6	63	4.3
Yakutat	11	a	4	a	0.5	16	1.1
Southeastern	8	a	a	--	3.7	12	0.8
Total	1,085	182	127	50	9.5	1,454	100.0
Percent	74.6	12.5	8.7	3.4	0.7	100.0	

a/ Less than 500 tons or 0.05 percent.

b/ Sources give U.S.S.R. catch for "Gulf of Alaska" only. Allocation to International North Pacific Fisheries Commission areas calculated on basis of 1973 and 1974 distributions.

c/ Sources give South Korea catch for "Gulf of Alaska" only. Allocation to INPFC areas calculated on basis of fleet movements reported by National Marine Fisheries Service Law Enforcement Branch.

d/ "Gulf of Alaska" catch by Japan by INPFC areas 96,000 metric tons as compared with 112,000 metric tons as reported by species.

Sources: 1970-1974 data from George W. Rogers, "Development of an Alaskan Bottomfish Industry and State Taxes," November 1977, 40 pp.
1975-1976 data from National Marine Fisheries Service.
1977-1979 foreign catch data from National Marine Fisheries Service. Domestic catch from Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (Note: the entire table above, except for 1979 data, is reprinted from **Prospects for a Bottomfish Industry in Alaska**, by Michael J. Scott, published in April 1980 by the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska.)

Number of Foreign Vessels Permitted to Fish in Alaskan Fishery Conservation Zone (FCZ)[a] and Number of Fishery Permits Isssued to Foreign Vessels[b] 1977 - 1979

Nation	Fishery Permits - By Area and Specie					Number of Vessels Awarded Permits
	Bering Sea Bottomfish	Gulf of Alaska Bottomfish	Bering Sea Snail Fishery	Bering Sea & Gulf of Alaska Sable Fisheries	Bering Sea Tanner Crab Fishery	
1977						
Japan	412	127	74	95	126	465
South Korea	21	21	0	7	0	28
Poland	1	9	0	0	0	9
Taiwan	4	0	0	0	0	4
U.S.S.R.	119	100	0	0	0	144
TOTAL	557	257	74	102	126	650
1978						
Japan	459	200	112	152	107	484
South Korea	18	18	0	7	0	22
Mexico	2	0	0	0	0	2
Poland	0	11	0	0	0	11
Taiwan	9	1	0	0	0	9
U.S.S.R.	162	159	0	0	0	163
TOTAL	650	389	112	159	107	691
1979						
Japan	383	191	106	0	131	420
South Korea	28	31	0	0	0	32
Mexico	0	5	0	0	0	5
Poland	16	16	0	0	0	16
Taiwan	13	0	0	0	0	13
U.S.S.R.	126	126	0	0	0	126
TOTAL	566	369	106	0	131	612

a/ FCZ = U.S. Fishery Conservation Zone (Area between 3 and 200 miles from shore).

b/ One vessel may obtain a permit for more than one fishery. Not every fishery permit issued is used.

Source: National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED BY THE
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION: 1975 - 1979

Species & Gear	Year	Number of Permits Issued		
		Resident	Nonresident	Total
Halibut Hand Troll	1975	24	1	25
	1976	32	3	35
	1977	60	3	63
	1978	90	2	92
	1979	159	3	162
Halibut Longline	1975	1,211	87	1,298
	1976	1,844	205	2,049
	1977	2,438	214	2,652
	1978	2,803	184	2,987
	1979	3,836	278	4,114
Black Cod (Sablefish), All Gear	1975	77	8	85
	1976	83	13	96
	1977	143	25	168
	1978	155	26	181
	1979	265	64	329
Bottomfish, All Gear	1975	121	4	125
	1976	125	8	133
	1977	223	10	233
	1978	432	29	461
	1979	698	53	751
Freshwater Fish, All Gear	1975	14	0	14
	1976	3	0	3
	1977	7	0	7
	1978	49	0	49
	1979	51	0	51
Herring Purse Seine	1975	147	17	164
	1976	182	29	211
	1977	342	47	389
	1978	455	74	529
	1979	787	223	1,010
Herring Beach Seine	1975	12	0	12
	1976	8	0	8
	1977	10	0	10
	1978	16	1	17
	1979	44	4	48
Herring Drift Gill Net	1975	18	0	18
	1976	27	1	28
	1977	70	6	76
	1978	424	45	469
	1979	779	146	925
Herring Setnet	1975	75	3	78
	1976	176	45	221
	1977	260	126	386
	1978	403	140	543
	1979	1,133	594	1,727

(Continued on next page)

NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED – CONTINUED

Species & Gear	Year	Number of Permits Issued		
		Resident	Nonresident	Total
Herring Pound	1975	5	0	5
	1976	5	1	6
	1977	6	0	6
	1978	4	0	4
	1979	8	1	9
Herring Spawn on Kelp	1975	917	77	994
	1976	1,030	106	1,136
	1977	627	110	737
	1978	733	72	805
	1979	1,009	148	1,157
Herring, All Other Gear (trawls, etc.)	1975	20	0	20
	1976	7	0	7
	1977	5	0	5
	1978	13	1	14
	1979	13	3	16
Salmon Purse Seine	1975	820	364	1,184
(Only permanent permits–	1976	895	384	1,279
renewed & unrenewed)	1977	912	394	1,306
	1978	928	392	1,320
	1979	921	406	1,327
Salmon Beach Seine	1975	20	1	21
(Only permenent permits–	1976	22	2	24
renewed & unrenewed)	1977	27	3	30
(excluding hatcheries)	1978	30	3	33
	1979	31	2	33
Salmon Drift Gill Net[a]	1975	1,839	1,107	2,946
(Only permanent permits–	1976	2,084	1,167	3,251
renewed & unrenewed)	1977	2,136	1,204	3,340
(excluding educational permits)	1978	2,176	1,217	3,393
	1979	2,175	1,247	3,422
Salmon Set Gill Net[a]	1975	1,536	231	1,767
(Only permanent permits–	1976	3,370	253	3,623
renewed & unrenewed)	1977	3,599	276	3,875
	1978	3,697	278	3,975
	1979	3,733	292	4,025
Salmon Hand Troll	1975	2,006	11	2,017
(This is an unlimited fishery)	1976	1,999	83	2,082
	1977	2,831	117	2,948
	1978	3,633	289	3,922
	1979	3,320	371	3,691
Salmon Power Troll	1975	620	229	849
(only permanent permits–	1976	677	239	916
renewed & unrenewed)	1977	698	230	928
	1978	724	210	934
	1979	725	214	939

(Continued on next page)

NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED – CONTINUED

Species & Gear	Year	Number of Permits Issued		
		Resident	Nonresident	Total
Salmon Fishwheel	1975		Unlimited in 1975	
(Only permanent permits– renewed & unrenewed)	1976	80	0	80
	1977	107	0	107
	1978	107	1	108
	1979	114	0	114
Dungeness Crab Pots	1975	208	16	224
	1976	188	13	201
	1977	226	9	235
	1978	271	25	296
	1979	386	60	446
King Crab Pots	1975	540	251	791
	1976	660	283	943
	1977	890	366	1,256
	1978	944	364	1,308
	1979	1,159	549	1,708
Tanner Crab Pots	1975	384	74	458
	1976	418	97	515
	1977	598	149	747
	1978	711	195	906
	1979	803	268	1,071
All Crab Other Gear	1975	2	0	2
(This is mainly scuba diving gear & ring nets)	1976	2	0	2
	1977	3	0	3
	1978	14	1	15
	1979	130	0	130
Shrimp Otter Trawl	1975	119	47	166
	1976	123	44	167
	1977	135	4	139
	1978	90	26	116
	1979	85	25	110
Shrimp Beam Trawl	1975	57	0	57
	1976	48	1	49
	1977	55	2	57
	1978	46	1	47
	1979	49	2	51
Shrimp Pots	1975	201	6	207
	1976	212	10	222
	1977	302	6	308
	1978	370	8	378
	1979	66	18	84
Razor Clams Shovel	1975	50	1	51
	1976	40	7	47
	1977	76	4	80
	1978	217	34	251
	1979	325	32	357

(Continued on next page)

NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED – CONTINUED

Species & Gear	Year	Number of Permits Issued		
		Resident	Nonresident	Total
Razor Clams, All Other Gear	1975	7	1	8
(Includes dredge)	1976	3	0	3
	1977	116	5	121
	1978	8	0	8
	1979	6	0	6
All Other Species, All Other Gear	1975	201	6	207
	1976	212	10	222
	1977	318	6	324
	1978	128	30	158
	1979	125	22	147

a/ 1975 figures for drift and set gill net do not include Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim fisheries because they were not limited in 1975.

Note: A resident is defined as a person who has maintained a personal abode within the State of Alaska for twelve consecutive months prior to application and issuance of a permit and who is not registered to vote in another jurisdiction.

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, State of Alaska.

NUMBER OF LICENSED VESSELS: 1962 - 1979

Year	Number of Vessels	Year	Number of Vessels	Year	Number of Vessels
1962	8,284	1968	9,926	1974	11,338
1963	8,902	1969	9,972	1975	11,630
1964	8,680	1970	10,877	1976	11,813
1965	8,811	1971	10,710	1977	14,006
1966	9,370	1972	10,791	1978	14,500
1967	9,639	1973	11,771	1979	15,683

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, State of Alaska.

1977 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL VALUE PRODUCED, BY PROCESS FORM AND PROCESSOR GROUP

Process Form		Total Value ($) All Categories	Processor Group (Ownership Category)				
			Ownership by Canadian and/or U.S. Firms	Individual Ownership	Unidentified Ownership	Ownership by Japanese Firms	
						Under 25%	25% or More
Frozen	Totals	396,253,000	197,210,000	33,525,000	46,703,000	15,545,000	103,270,000
	%'s of Totals	100%	50%	8%	12%	4%	26%
Canned	Totals	220,095,000	103,030,000	27,174,000	87,000	37,898,000	51,907,000
	%'s of Totals	100%	47%	12%	.04%	17%	24%
Fresh	Totals	8,422,000	3,747,000	3,495,000	377,000	470,000	333,000
	%'s of Totals	100%	44.5%	41.5%	4%	6%	4%
Salt/ Pickled	Totals	18,768,000	6,537,000	3,352,000	1,289,000	0	7,590,000
	%'s of Totals	100%	35%	18%	7%	0%	40%
All Process Forms		64[illegible]00 (approx.)	49%	10%	8%	8%	25%

1977 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL VALUE PRODUCED, BY SPECIES AND PROCESSOR GROUP

Species	Total Value All Categories	Processor Group % of Total Value				
		Ownership by Canadian and/or U.S. Firms	Individual Ownership	Unidentified Ownership	Ownership by Japanese Firms	
					Under 25%	25% or More
Pacific Cod	178,385	47	32	0	9	12
Herring	1,607,207	88	12	0	0	0
Herring Roe	12,119,032	16	70	10	0	4
Herring Bait	1,512,078	9	34	22	12	26
Gen. Salmon Roe	32,868,519	35	16	2	21	26
King Salmon	24,263,615	25	10	37	8	20
Red Salmon	109,540,000	48	14	4	12	22
Coho Salmon	21,133,972	29	21	21	10	19
Pink Salmon	90,477,215	33	14	1	22	30
Chum Salmon	45,118,153	37	18	3	18	24
Steelhead Trout	5,329	0	10	0	0	90
Sablefish	1,115,475	11	7	2	1	79
Bottomfish (Gen.)	42,553	0	41	0	0	59
Turbot	1,430	0	0	0	0	100
Lingcod	24,836	1	9	0	0	90
Smelt	7,825	0	97	0	0	3
Sheefish	7,472	6	0	4	0	90
Abalone	34,454	2	60	0	0	38
Dungeness Crab	580,379	27	14	12	0	47
King Crab	171,590,000	61	1	11	0	27
Tanner Crab	66,933,677	67	3	5	0	25
Shrimp	40,026,009	73	6	1	0	20
Halibut	20,002,954	28	13	9	3	47
Rockfish	92,579	4	13	0	13	70
All Salmon Species	290,511,000	38	14	7	16	25
All Species Combined	642,701,699	49	10	8	8	25

NOTE: In both of the tables above, custom processing data in included; that is, any fish that were processed for a given company by another company. If for example, Whitney-Fidelgo Seafoods has fish custom processed for them by Peter Pan Seafoods or Alaska Packers, the production would appear in the report (processor) group which included Whitney-Fidelgo. Under these circumstances the actual processing could be performed by a U.S./Canadian invested company but would be included in the Japanese invested report category (processor group). The reverse could also occur.

Source: **Foreign Investment in the Alaska Seafood Industry**, prepared for the House Interim Committee on Foreign Investment of the Alaska Legislature, by Frank Orth and Associates, Inc., and W. Patrick Dougherty.

CIVILIAN AND MILITARY POPULATION OF ALASKA: 1930 - 1980

Year	Population	Increase		Civilian	Military
		Number	Percent		
1930	59,278			59,028	250
1940	72,524	13,246	22.3%	72,024	500
1950	128,643	56,119	77.4%	108,236	20,407
1960	226,167	97,524	75.8%	193,475	32,692
1970 (April)	302,361	76,194	33.7%	271,377	30,984
1971 (Est. July 1)	316,000	13,639	4.5%	NA	NA
1972 (Est. July 1)	326,000	10,000	3.2%	NA	NA
1973 (Est. July 1)	332,000	6,000	1.8%	NA	NA
1974 (Est. July 1)	343,000	11,000	3.3%	NA	NA
1975 (Est. July 1)	379,000	36,000	10.5%	NA	NA
1976 (Est. July 1)	405,000	26,000	6.9%	NA	NA
1977 (Est. July 1)	408,000	3,000	0.7%	NA	NA
1978 (Est. July 1)	411,000	3,000	0.7%	NA	NA
1979 (Est. July 1)	406,000	(5,000)	(1.2%)	NA	NA
1980 (Projected)	412,600	6,600	1.6%	388,600	24,000

Age Distribution of Population

	1970	1960	1950	1939
Total	302,361	226,167	128,643	72,524
Under 5	32,281	34,193	15,579	7,611
5 - 9	37,149	26,589	10,644	6,799
10 - 14	34,212	19,521	7,858	6,097
15 - 19	26,565	17,199	10,815	5,610
20 - 24	36,216	23,523	17,171	6,272
25 - 29	27,119	20,594	14,007	6,774
30 - 34	22,926	19,078	12,440	5,887
35 - 39	20,458	17,733	10,565	5,165
40 - 44	17,728	14,208	7,952	4,039
45 - 49	15,246	11,002	6,170	4,047
50 - 54	11,826	7,955	4,486	3,901
55 - 59	8,736	5,721	3,479	3,402
60 - 64	5,083	3,425	2,735	2,568
65 - 69	3,221	2,237	2,126	2,003
70 - 74	1,606	1,508	1,288	1,132
75 and Over	1,989	1,641	1,328	936
Not Reported	0	0	0	281
Median Age	22.1	23.3	25.8	27.8

Source: U.S Bureau of the Census for all years except 1980. Figures for 1980 are projections prepared by the Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development. (Table was first published in the **State of Alaska Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1979**.)

TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF ALASKA CENSUS DIVISIONS, 1970 AND 1978

Census Division	July 1 1978 Estimate	April 1 1970 Census	Net Change 1970 - 1978 Number	Net Change 1970 - 1978 Percent	Components of Change 1970 - 1978 Births	Deaths	Implied Net Civilian Migration	Estimated Net Military Migration
Aleutian Islands	8,000	8,057	-57	-1	1,106	176	1,047	-2,034
Anchorage	185,500	126,333	59,167	47	28,054	4,193	37,275	-1,969
Angoon	600	503	97	19	96	54	51	4
Barrow-North Slope	8,300	3,451	4,849	141	566	164	4,536	-89
Bethel	10,000	7,767	2,233	29	1,804	362	871	-80
Bristol Bay Borough	1,400	1,147	253	22	121	39	-139	310
Bristol Bay	3,900	3,485	415	12	672	196	378	-439
Cordova-McCarthy	2,400	1,857	543	29	281	129	377	14
Fairbanks	55,500	45,864	9,636	21	10,356	1,467	4,404	-3,657
Haines	1,500	1,504	-4	0	240	95	-119	-30
Juneau	19,500	13,556	5,944	44	2,332	686	4,219	79
Kenai-Cook Inlet	22,300	14,250	8,050	56	2,765	542	6,259	-432
Ketchikan	12,600	10,041	2,559	25	1,796	609	1,501	-129
Kobuk	5,300	4,048	1,252	31	1,045	227	523	-89
Kodiak	9,600	9,409	191	2	1,909	391	-733	-594
Kuskokwim	2,700	2,306	394	17	427	155	322	-200
Matanuska-Susitna	15,400	6,509	8,891	137	1,553	462	7,648	152
Nome	7,200	5,749	1,451	25	1,312	435	683	-109
Outer Ketchikan	2,000	1,676	324	19	327	102	99	0
Prince of Wales	2,600	2,106	494	23	286	107	315	0
Seward	3,100	2,336	764	33	413	204	646	-91
Sitka	7,200	6,109	1,091	18	1,057	293	281	46
Skagway-Yakutat	2,800	2,157	643	30	406	145	355	27
Southeast Fairbanks	5,300	4,179	1,121	27	908	124	-460	797
Upper Yukon	1,200	1,282	-82	-6	287	104	-189	-76
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	5,000	3,098	1,902	61	725	187	1,317	47
Wade Hampton	4,400	3,917	483	12	996	177	-182	-154
Wrangell-Petersburg	5,600	4,913	687	14	947	333	110	-37
Yukon-Koyukuk	5,500	4,752	748	16	790	260	410	-192
TOTAL	416,400	302,361	114,039	38	63,577	12,418	71,805	-8,925

Source: Alaska Department of Labor

FIRST QUARTER (FALL) ENROLLMENTS OF ALASKAN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS

School Year	Public Schools	Private Schools	BIA Schools	Alaska Totals
1969-70	77,550	1,656	7,697	86,903
1970-71	82,113	1,654	6,291	90,058
1971-72	84,398	1,534	5,921	91,853
1972-73	84,685	1,559	5,571	91,815
1973-74	84,127	1,855	5,725	91,707
1974-75	86,103	2,254	4,883	93,240
1975-76	89,295	2,445	4,718	96,458
1976-77	90,550	2,599	3,135	96,284
1977-78	90,631	3,128	3,005	96,764
1978-79	90,728	3,139	2,999	96,866
1979-80	88,550	3,771	2,859	95,180

Source: Alaska Department of Education.

VITAL STATISTICS – RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND NATURAL INCREASE IN ALASKA: 1960 - 1979

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
1960	7,518	1,259	6,259
1961	7,485	1,283	6,202
1962	7,676	1,308	6,368
1963	7,676	1,345	6,331
1964	7,265	1,437	5,828
1965	7,061	1,399	5,662
1966	6,606	1,333	5,273
1967	6,317	1,291	5,026
1968	6,451	1,353	5,098
1969	6,913	1,300	5,613
1970	7,558	1,431	6,127
1971	7,312	1,455	5,857
1972	6,946	1,467	5,479
1973	6,611	1,464	5,147
1974	7,077	1,468	5,609
1975	7,427	1,590	5,837
1976	7,862	1,668	6,194
1977	8,323	1,685	6,638
1978	8,770$_P$	1,721$_P$	7,049$_P$
1979	9,024$_P$	1,617$_P$	7,407$_P$

P = Preliminary
Source: Alaska Department of Health and Social Services.

ALASKA STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS - 1978

Type of Returns	Adjusted Gross Income[a]	Returns Number	Returns %	Taxable Income[b] Amount	Taxable Income %	Tax Paid Amount	Tax Paid %
Returns of Full-time Alaskan Residents	$ 0	6,732	3.6	$ 1,450	0.0	$ 4,748,566	4.4
	1- 5,000	28,034	15.1	9,764,892	0.4	26,067	0.0
	5,001- 10,000	20,623	11.1	71,676,097	3.0	666,040	0.6
	10,001- 15,000	17,645	9.5	139,602,374	5.9	2,962,540	2.8
	15,001- 20,000	14,190	7.6	175,085,387	7.4	5,180,065	4.9
	20,001- 25,000	11,887	6.4	197,005,701	8.3	6,896,548	6.5
	25,001- 30,000	10,287	5.5	212,866,582	9.0	8,162,872	7.6
	30,001- 35,000	9,032	4.9	224,657,218	9.5	9,274,288	8.7
	35,001- 40,000	7,671	4.1	222,947,129	9.4	9,955,247	9.3
	40,001- 45,000	6,119	3.3	203,678,731	8.6	9,800,996	9.2
	45,001- 50,000	4,375	2.4	165,197,723	7.0	8,473,086	7.9
	50,001- 60,000	4,769	2.6	207,893,250	8.8	11,566,966	10.8
	60,001-100,000	3,325	1.8	192,256,394	8.1	12,354,627	11.6
	Over 100,000	471	0.3	61,714,994	2.6	4,920,961	4.6
	Total	145,160	78.0	$2,084,347,922	87.8	$ 94,988,869	89.0
Part-Year and Non-resident Returns	$ 0	1,685	0.9	$ 972	0.0	$ 446,712	0.4
	1- 5,000	16,702	9.0	19,042,241	0.8	275,358	0.3
	5,001- 10,000	9,374	5.0	43,292,973	1.8	929,360	0.9
	10,001- 15,000	4,916	2.6	43,828,273	1.8	1,233,475	1.2
	15,001- 20,000	2,870	1.5	37,986,280	1.6	1,271,194	1.2
	20,001- 25,000	1,725	0.9	30,394,308	1.3	1,166,386	1.1
	25,001- 30,000	1,097	0.6	24,205,758	1.0	1,015,741	1.0
	30,001- 35,000	726	0.4	19,280,999	0.8	916,011	0.9
	35,001- 40,000	513	0.3	15,877,542	0.7	805,376	0.8
	40,001- 45,000	368	0.2	13,145,899	0.6	710,984	0.7
	45,001- 50,000	268	0.1	10,803,534	0.5	626,047	0.6
	50,001- 60,000	342	0.2	16,065,965	0.7	1,003,000	0.9
	60,001-100,000	218	0.1	13,453,892	0.6	978,838	0.9
	Over 100,000	25	0.0	3,574,748	0.2	352,175	0.3
	Total	40,829	22.0	$ 290,953,384	12.2	$ 11,730,657	11.0
All Returns	$ 0	8,417	4.5	$ 2,422	0.0	$ 5,195,278	4.9
	1- 5,000	44,736	24.1	28,807,133	1.2	301,425	0.3
	5,001- 10,000	29,997	16.1	114,969,070	4.8	1,595,400	1.5
	10,001- 15,000	22,561	12.1	183,430,647	7.7	4,196,015	3.9
	15,001- 20,000	17,060	9.2	213,071,667	9.0	6,451,259	6.0
	20,001- 25,000	13,612	7.3	227,400,009	9.6	8,062,934	7.6
	25,001- 30,000	11,384	6.1	237,072,340	10.0	9,178,613	8.6
	30,001- 35,000	9,758	5.2	243,938,217	10.3	10,190,299	9.5
	35,001- 40,000	8,184	4.4	238,824,671	10.1	10,760,623	10.1
	40,001- 45,000	6,487	3.5	216,824,630	9.1	10,511,980	9.9
	45,001- 50,000	4,643	2.5	176,001,257	7.4	9,099,133	8.5
	50,001- 60,000	5,111	2.7	223,959,215	9.4	12,569,966	11.8
	60,001-100,000	3,543	1.9	205,710,286	8.7	13,333,465	12.5
	Over 100,000	496	0.3	65,289,742	2.7	5,273,136	4.9
	Total	185,989	100.0	$2,375,301,306	100.0	$106,719,526	100.0

a/ Adjusted gross income is all income net of any business expenses. For a wage earner, adjusted gross income is the total amount of wages earned during the year.

b/ Taxable income is the amount remaining after subtracting personal exemptions and deductions (standard or itemized) from adjusted gross income.

Source: Alaska Department of Revenue.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN ALASKA, AND COMPARISON OF ALASKA VERSUS U.S. PER CAPITA INCOME, WITH ADJUSTMENTS FOR COST OF LIVING DIFFERENCES

TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN ALASKA

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1. Total Personal Income to Alaska Residents (millions of $$$)	1,245	1,412	1,557	1,698	2,002	2,437	3,528	4,195	4,313	4,369	4,568
2. Resident Population (thousands)—U.S. Census Bureau	296	304	315	325	331	341	365	408	413	403	406
3. Alaska Per Capita Personal Income ($) (Line 1/Line 2—unrounded figures)	4,205	4,638	4,939	5,234	6,046	7,138	9,673	10,274	10,455	10,849	11,252

ALASKA VERSUS U.S. PER CAPITA INCOME

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
4. U.S. Per Capita Personal Income ($)	3,667	3,893	4,132	4,493	4,981	5,428	5,861	6,401	7,038	7,840	8,706
5. Ratio: Alaska Per Capita Income to U.S. Per Capita Income (Line 3/Line 4)	1.15	1.19	1.20	1.16	1.21	1.32	1.65	1.61	1.49	1.38	1.29

ALASKA VERSUS U.S. FAMILY BUDGET REQUIREMENTS

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
6. Alaskan Family Budget Required for a Moderate Standard of Living ($)	15,485	15,974	16,339	16,589	18,155	20,987	23,432	25,671	26,512	28,942	30,698
7. Average Urban U.S. Family Budget Required for a Moderate Standard of Living ($)	10,064	10,664	10,971	11,446	12,626	14,333	15,318	16,236	17,106	18,622	20,517
8. Ratio: Alaskan Family Budget Requirements to Average U.S. Family Budget Requirements (Line 6/Line 7)	1.54	1.50	1.49	1.45	1.44	1.46	1.53	1.58	1.55	1.55	1.50

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COMPARISON OF ALASKA VERSUS U.S. PER CAPITA INCOME – WITH ADJUSTMENTS FOR HIGHER FAMILY BUDGET REQUIREMENTS IN ALASKA

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
9. Alaska Per Capita Income, Adjusted for Family Budget Requirements in Alaska ($) (Line 3/Line 8)	2,731	3,092	3,315	3,610	4,199	4,889	6,322	6,503	6,745	6,999	7,501
10. Ratio: Alaska Per Capita Income, Adjusted by Higher Family Budget Requirements in Alaska, to U.S. Per Capita Income (Line 9/Line 4)	0.74	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.84	0.90	1.08	1.02	0.96	0.89	0.86

Sources: Figures for U.S. and Alaska total personal incomes and for U.S. and unadjusted Alaska per capita incomes are those published by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Alaska population figures are those published by the U.S. Census Bureau. Figures for "Alaskan Family Budget Required for a Moderate Standard of Living" (Line 6) are computed from corresponding figures for each of the twenty-nine geographic census divisions, weighted by the population estimates for each census division. The family budget requirement figures for the Anchorage census division are those published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and corresponding figures for all other census divisions were developed from a special study - **Alaskan Interregional Cost Indexes** (published by the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska, 1976) - updated by figures from food and energy cost surveys conducted by the Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska.

WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT, AND WAGE TOTALS, BY INDUSTRY

ALASKA

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 1Q	1979 2Q	1979 3Q	1979 4Q	1979 Annual Average
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT (place of work basis)	187,556	197,269	189,229	188,091	179,807P	193,350P	200,274P	189,817P	190,813P
Military & Related Federal Civilian Employees	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32,001	31,657P	31,520P	31,382P	31,245P	31,451P
Military Personnel (active duty only)	25,667	25,354	24,958	24,658	24,370P	24,255P	24,140P	24,025P	24,198P
Military-related Federal Civilian Employees	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,343	7,287P	7,265P	7,242P	7,220P	7,253P
PX & NAF (largely part-time workers)[a]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,424	2,380P	2,363P	2,345P	2,328P	2,354P
Other Military-related Federal Employees	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,919	4,907P	4,902P	4,897P	4,892P	4,899P
Federal Govt (except military-related in 1978 & 1979)	18,288	17,944	17,734	10,742	10,229P	10,551P	11,487P	10,468P	10,684P
State & Local Government	29,247	29,941	31,061	34,122	37,368	37,997	32,187	38,915	36,617
Mining	3,790	3,965	4,959	5,562	5,642	5,903	5,919	5,626	5,773
Construction	25,735	30,233	19,545	12,240	7,461	9,846	12,806	10,253	10,092
Manufacturing	9,639	10,331	10,845	11,481	7,800	13,139	18,821	11,511	12,818
Transportation-Communications-Utilities	16,473	15,754	16,028	16,369	15,609	16,726	17,831	16,650	16,704
Wholesale Trade	5,908	6,098	5,900	5,721	5,289	5,679	5,735	5,340	5,511
Retail Trade	20,300	21,465	22,553	23,128	22,479	24,098	24,901	24,030	23,877
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	6,030	7,102	7,774	8,228	8,093	8,208	8,021	7,819	8,035
Services	25,136	27,670	26,981	27,564	27,558	28,657	29,807	27,358	28,345
Farm Workers	200	200	200	255	140P	278P	402P	200P	255P
Miscellaneous	1,143	1,212	691	678	482	748	975	402	652
WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT INDEX (Number of Jobs in 1975 = 1.00)	1.00	1.05	1.01	1.00	0.96	1.03	1.07	1.01	1.02
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.9%	8.4%	9.2%	11.0%	11.1%	9.2%	7.2%	8.3%	8.9%

P = Preliminary estimate.

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EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES – continued

ALASKA
(wage totals in thousands)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 1Q	1979 2Q	1979 3Q	1979 4Q	1979 Annual Totals
TOTAL WAGE PAYMENTS (place of work basis)	3,426,281	4,237,481	3,781,063	3,596,138	849,366P	940,406P	1,010,280P	974,969P	3,775,021P
Military & Related Federal Civilian Wages	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	405,702	103,472P	106,551P	109,544P	109,736P	429,303P
Military Personnel Wages (active duty only)	251,239	255,672	263,933	277,928	71,654P	72,523P	73,391P	74,260P	291,828P
Military-related Federal Civilian Wages	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	127,774	31,818P	34,028P	36,153P	35,476P	137,475P
PX & NAF (largely part-time workers)a	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17,909	4,460P	4,769P	4,970P	4,877P	19,076P
Other Military-related Federal Wages	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	109,865	27,358P	29,259P	31,183P	30,599P	118,399P
Federal Govt (except military-related in 1978 & 1979)	277,957	292,146	318,113	216,632	53,945P	57,693P	61,295P	60,147P	233,080P
State & Local Government	444,750	522,713	581,995	679,648	187,490	211,006	174,706	201,504	774,706
Mining	108,754	128,720	182,205	217,963	57,943	59,072	56,122	60,330	233,467
Construction	1,017,617	1,465,999	836,208	432,714	60,154	81,895	116,749	93,577	352,375
Manufacturing	143,703	174,658	194,703	217,151	38,258	63,805	100,998	65,296	268,357
Transportation-Communications-Utilities	359,065	382,519	398,706	425,969	105,304	107,827	122,286	118,317	453,734
Wholesale Trade	114,032	132,875	130,669	128,612	31,178	32,300	33,547	33,970	130,995
Retail Trade	216,383	247,232	268,151	288,050	71,027	74,667	79,359	80,953	306,006
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	77,377	102,051	119,687	135,602	34,783	34,211	34,389	35,390	138,773
Services	390,440	497,817	463,207	424,109	102,544	105,458	113,412	111,106	432,520
Farm Workers	1,200	1,400	1,700	2,300	357P	709P	1,025P	509P	2,600P
Miscellaneous	23,765	33,679	21,786	21,687	2,910	5,214	6,848	4,133	19,105
TOTAL WAGE PAYMENTS INDEX (Annual Rate in 1975 = 1.00)	1.00	1.24	1.10	1.05	0.99	1.10	1.18	1.14	1.10
AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE PER WORKER (dollars)	1,522	1,790	1,665	1,593	1,575	1,621	1,682	1,712	1,649

P –Preliminary Estimate
n.a. – Not available
a/ – PX & NAF (Post Exchange, and Non-Appropriated Fund activities, including officers' clubs and enlisted men's clubs)
Source: The Alaska Department of Labor is the source of all employment and wage figures except those for military personnel and farm workers. Figures for military personnel and farm workers for 1975 through 1978 are those provided by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, with projections for 1979 produced by the Division of Economic Enterprise, Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

COSTS OF FOOD AT HOME FOR A WEEK IN DECEMBER 1979
COMPARISONS OF ANCHORAGE AND OTHER ALASKAN COMMUNITIES TO U.S. AVERAGE

	Anchorage	Barrow	Bethel	Fairbanks	Homer	Juneau	Kenai	Nome	Petersburg	Soldotna	U.S. Average
Young couple	$51.48	$ 92.77	$ 72.26	$55.15	$56.89	$46.53	$ 60.25	$ 74.77	$54.91	$58.34	$38.00
Elderly couple	45.47	81.95	63.83	48.72	50.25	41.10	53.22	66.05	48.50	51.54	33.80
Family of 4 with preschool children	71.21	128.33	99.97	76.29	78.69	64.37	83.34	103.43	75.95	80.71	52.90
Family of 4 with elementary school children	85.80	154.26	120.44	91.92	94.81	77.55	100.41	124.62	91.51	97.24	63.70
Family of 4 with elementary school children											
Percent of Anchorage	100	180	140	107	111	90	117	145	107	113	74
Percent of U.S. Average	135	243	189	144	149	122	158	196	144	153	100

Source: Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska; and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

ENERGY AND LUMBER COSTS IN DECEMBER 1979
COMPARISONS OF ANCHORAGE TO OTHER ALASKAN COMMUNITIES

	Anchorage	Barrow	Bethel	Fairbanks	Homer	Juneau	Kenai	Nome	Petersburg	Soldotna
Electricity (1,000 kwh)	$32.00	$121.55	$131.80	$70.44	$45.98	NA	$45.98	$170.00	NA	$45.98
Percent of Anchorage	100	380	412	220	144	NA	144	531	NA	144
Heating Oil (55 gal)	45.10	92.40	48.40	44.18	36.85	45.10	36.85	58.85	44.00	35.75
Percent of Anchorage	100	205	107	98	82	100	82	130	98	79
Gasoline, Auto (55 gal)	58.30	95.70	57.20	66.00	66.55	55.18	68.20	64.90	55.00	63.80
Percent of Anchorage	100	164	98	113	114	95	117	111	94	109
Lumber (2"x4"x8')	2.56	5.00	3.39	2.37	2.00	2.40	2.10	4.50	NA	2.00
Percent of Anchorage	100	195	132	93	78	94	82	176	NA	78

NA = Not available.
Source: Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska; and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

ANCHORAGE LIVING COSTS COMPARED TO OTHER U.S. CITIES: ANNUAL COSTS OF AN INTERMEDIATE BUDGET FOR A 4-PERSON FAMILY,[1] AUTUMN 1979

Area	Total Budget[2]	Family Consumption							
		Total Consumption	Food			Housing[3]				
			Total	Food at Home	Food Away From Home	Total	Shelter			House-Furnishings & Operations
							Total[4]	Renter[5]	Homeowner[6]	
Urban United States	$20,517	$15,353	$5,044	$4,223	$ 821	$4,594	$3,573	$2,340	$3,983	$1,021
Metropolitan Areas[7]	20,935	15,619	5,112	4,248	864	4,702	3,700	2,427	4,124	1,002
Nonmetropolitan Areas[8]	18,651	14,167	4,739	4,111	628	4,110	3,005	1,951	3,356	1,105
NORTHEAST:										
Boston, MASS.	24,381	17,705	5,338	4,547	791	6,212	5,193	2,674	6,033	1,019
Buffalo, N.Y.	21,806	15,876	5,157	4,384	773	4,803	3,780	2,314	4,268	1,023
New York-NE, N.J.	23,856	17,032	5,576	4,590	986	5,823	4,826	2,603	5,567	997
Philadelphia, PA.-N.J.	21,436	15,622	5,661	4,599	1,062	4,610	3,666	2,037	4,209	944
Pittsburgh, PA.	19,890	14,843	5,251	4,399	852	4,061	3,076	2,002	3,434	985
Nonmetropolitan Areas[8]	20,730	15,440	5,028	4,360	668	4,936	3,963	2,051	4,600	973
NORTHCENTRAL:										
Chicago, ILL.-NW IND.	20,564	15,605	5,114	4,320	794	4,619	3,655	2,498	4,041	964
Cincinnati, OHIO, KY., IND.	20,287	15,258	5,146	4,348	798	4,294	3,351	1,915	3,830	943
Cleveland, OHIO	20,868	15,773	5,057	4,137	920	4,705	3,717	2,020	4,283	988
Detroit, MICH.	20,821	15,469	5,005	4,160	845	4,716	3,804	2,233	4,327	912
Kansas City, MO.-KANS.	19,618	14,870	4,917	4,122	795	3,956	2,969	2,058	3,273	987
Milwaukee, WIS.	21,387	15,721	4,899	4,040	859	4,894	3,919	2,348	4,442	975
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MINN.	21,426	15,249	5,094	4,237	857	4,444	3,474	2,419	3,825	970
St. Louis, MO.-ILL.	19,963	15,095	5,307	4,479	828	4,117	3,061	1,970	3,425	1,056
Nonmetropolitan Areas[8]	18,876	14,271	4,717	4,110	607	4,164	3,122	2,239	3,416	1,042
SOUTH:										
Atlanta, GA.	18,821	14,330	4,837	4,018	819	3,786	2,740	1,807	3,051	1,046
Baltimore, MD.	20,316	14,879	4,835	3,951	884	4,418	3,218	2,622	3,417	1,200
Dallas, TEXAS	18,301	14,426	4,750	3,826	924	3,923	2,959	2,252	2,195	964
Houston, TEXAS	19,025	14,942	4,939	3,996	943	3,972	2,943	1,991	3,260	1,029
Washington, D.C.-MD.-VA.	22,206	16,048	5,179	4,345	834	5,032	3,933	2,644	4,362	1,099
Nonmetropolitan Areas[8]	17,454	13,495	4,622	4,007	615	3,719	2,540	1,630	2,843	1,179
WEST:										
Denver, COL.	20,468	15,339	4,864	4,089	775	4,393	3,279	2,037	3,693	1,114
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA.	19,871	15,118	4,903	3,984	919	4,222	3,238	2,777	3,391	984
San Diego, CA.	20,088	15,263	4,799	3,843	956	4,440	3,511	2,506	3,846	929
San Francisco-Oakland, CA.	21,478	16,118	5,138	4,262	876	4,743	3,641	3,468	3,699	1,102
Seattle-Everett, WA.	20,719	16,113	5,026	4,117	909	4,887	3,761	3,162	3,960	1,126
Honolulu	25,799	18,039	6,339	5,517	822	5,583	4,389	3,321	4,745	1,194
Nonmetropolitan Areas[8]	19,348	14,396	4,732	4,085	647	4,155	3,051	2,443	3,254	1,104
Anchorage, ALASKA	27,933	20,629	6,215	5,371	844	7,143	5,338	4,605	5,582	1,805

(continued next page)

ANCHORAGE LIVING COSTS COMPARED TO OTHER U.S. CITIES (continued)

Area	Family Consumption								
	Transportation[9]								
	Total	Automobile Owners	Clothing	Personal Care	Medical Care[10]	Other Family Consumption[11]	Other Items[12]	Social Security & Disability Payments	Personal Income Taxes
Urban United States	$1,851	$1,949	$1,235	$433	$1,176	$1,021	$ 877	$1,256	$3,031
Metropolitan Areas[7]	1,862	1,985	1,242	439	1,207	1,055	887	1,279	3,150
Nonmetropolitan Areas[8]	1,803	1,803	1,200	406	1,039	871	836	1,150	2,498
NORTHEAST:									
Boston, MASS.	2,140	2,583	1,370	428	1,089	1,128	960	1,404	4,312
Buffalo, N.Y.	2,010	2,010	1,519	400	968	1,019	896	1,352	3,682
New York-NE, N.J.	1,710	2,038	1,146	448	1,211	1,118	936	1,430	4,458
Philadelphia, PA.-N.J.	1,774	2,119	899	397	1,210	1,071	887	1,324	3,603
Pittsburgh, PA.	1,868	1,943	1,172	423	1,043	1,025	860	1,220	2,967
Nonmetropolitan Areas[8]	1,939	1,939	1,242	378	1,061	856	880	1,298	3,112
NORTHCENTRAL:									
Chicago, ILL.-NW IND.	1,928	2,311	1,153	426	1,254	1,111	886	1,262	2,811
Cincinnati, OHIO, KY., IND.	1,854	1,854	1,430	401	1,116	1,017	874	1,242	2,913
Cleveland, OHIO	1,866	1,948	1,323	544	1,182	1,096	892	1,281	2,922
Detroit, MICH.	1,799	1,872	1,195	452	1,280	1,022	881	1,275	3,196
Kansas City, MO.-KANS.	1,975	1,975	1,329	516	1,144	1,033	860	1,203	2,685
Milwaukee, WIS.	1,887	1,887	1,390	465	1,132	1,054	890	1,312	3,464
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MINN.	1,841	1,841	1,251	470	1,032	1,117	874	1,312	3,991
St. Louis, MO.-ILL.	1,972	2,064	1,184	426	1,047	1,042	868	1,224	2,776
Nonmetropolitan Areas[8]	1,777	1,777	1,303	428	990	892	839	1,157	2,609
SOUTH:									
Atlanta, GA.	1,830	1,830	1,352	444	1,076	1,005	842	1,152	2,497
Baltimore, MD.	1,778	1,852	1,212	418	1,196	1,022	861	1,244	3,332
Dallas, TEXAS	1,875	1,875	1,147	452	1,269	1,010	845	1,122	1,908
Houston, TEXAS	1,857	1,857	1,339	479	1,380	976	863	1,165	2,055
Washington, D.C.-MD.-VA.	1,838	1,907	1,124	477	1,257	1,141	902	1,360	3,896
Nonmetropolitan Areas[8]	1,760	1,760	1,098	401	1,029	866	812	1,076	2,071
WEST:									
Denver. COL.	1,923	1,923	1,636	395	1,086	1,042	877	1,257	2,995
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA.	1,948	2,029	1,189	420	1,493	943	869	1,243	2,641
San Diego, CA.	1,900	1,900	1,215	430	1,456	1,023	874	1,255	2,696
San Francisco-Oakland, CA.	2,002	2,091	1,324	516	1,382	1,013	904	1,341	3,115
Seattle-Everett, WA.	1,912	1,912	1,404	510	1,299	1,075	904	1,269	2,433
Honolulu	1,925	1,925	1,290	494	1,254	1,154	971	1,467	5,322
Nonmetrpolitan Areas[8]	1,784	1,784	1,344	422	1,090	869	844	1,186	2,922
Anchorage, ALASKA.	2,331	2,331	1,399	606	1,894	1,041	1,062	1,484	4,758

1/ The family consists of an employed husband, age 38, a wife not employed outside the home, an 8-year-old girl, and a 13-year-old boy.

2/ Total budget costs include personal income taxes, social security, other items, and total consumption.

3/ Housing includes shelter, housefurnishings and household operations.

4/ The average costs of shelter were weighted 25 percent for renters, 75 percent for homeowners.

5/ Renter costs include average contract rents plus the cost of required amounts of heating fuel, gas, electricity, water, specified equipment, and insurance on household contents.

6/ Homeowner costs include interest and principal payments plus taxes; insurance on house and contents; water, refuse disposal, heating fuel, gas, electricity, and specified equipment; and home repairs and maintenance costs.

7/ As defined in 1960-61. For a detailed description of these and previous geographical boundaries, see the 1967 edition of **Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas**, prepared by the Office of Management and Budget.

8/ Places with population of 2,500 to 50,000.

9/ The average transportation costs of automobile owners and nonowners were weighted by the following proportions of families: Boston, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, 80 percent for automobile owners, 20 percent for nonowners; Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C., 95 percent for automobile owners and 5 percent for nonowners; all other areas, 100 percent for automobile owners.

10/ In total medical care, the average costs of medical insurance were weighted by the following proportions: 30 percent for families paying full cost of insurance, 26 percent for families paying half cost; 44 percent for families covered by noncontributory insurance plans (paid by employer).

11/ Other family consumption includes average costs for reading, recreation, tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, education, and miscellaneous expenditures.

12/ Other items includes allowances for gifts and contributions, life insurance, and occupational expenses.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

INDEXES OF COMPARATIVE COSTS BASED ON AN INTERMEDIATE BUDGET FOR A 4-PERSON FAMILY[1], AUTUMN 1979 (U.S. Urban Average Cost = 100)

		Cost of Family Consumption												
			Food		Housing			Transportation[7]						
	Total Budget	Total Consumption	Total	Food at Home	Total[4]	Renter[5]	Homeowner[6]	Total	Automobile Owners	Clothing	Personal Care	Medical Care[8]	Other Family Consumption[9]	Personal Income Taxes
Urban United States	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metropolitan Areas[2]	102	102	101	101	102	104	104	101	102	101	101	103	103	104
Nonmetropolitan Areas[3]	91	92	94	97	89	83	84	97	93	97	94	88	85	82
NORTHEAST:														
Boston, MASS.	119	115	106	108	135	114	151	116	133	111	99	93	110	142
Buffalo, N.Y.	106	103	102	104	105	99	107	109	103	123	92	82	100	121
New York-NE, N.J.	116	111	111	109	127	111	140	92	105	93	103	103	110	147
Philadelphia, PA.-N.J.	104	102	112	109	100	87	106	96	109	73	92	103	105	119
Pittsburgh, PA.	97	97	104	104	88	86	86	101	100	95	98	89	100	98
Nonmetropolitan Areas[3]	101	101	100	103	107	88	115	105	99	101	87	90	84	103
NORTHCENTRAL:														
Chicago, ILL.-NW IND.	100	102	101	102	101	107	101	104	119	93	98	107	109	93
Cincinnati, OHIO, KY., IND.		99	99	102	103	93	82	96	100	95	116	93	95	100 96
Cleveland, OHIO	102	103	100	98	102	86	108	101	100	107	126	101	107	96
Detroit, MICH.	101	101	99	99	103	95	109	97	96	97	104	109	100	105
Kansas City, MO.-KANS.	96	97	97	98	86	88	82	107	101	108	119	97	101	89
Milwaukee, WIS.	104	102	97	96	107	100	112	102	97	113	107	96	103	114
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MINN.		104	99	101	100	97	103	96	99	94	101	109	88	109 32
St. Louis, MO.-ILL.	97	98	105	106	90	84	86	107	106	96	98	89	102	92
Nonmetropolitan Areas[3]	92	93	94	97	91	96	86	96	91	106	99	84	87	86
SOUTH:														
Atlanta, GA.	92	93	96	95	82	77	77	99	94	109	103	91	98	82
Baltimore, MD.	99	97	96	94	96	112	86	96	95	98	97	102	100	110
Dallas, TEXAS	89	94	94	91	85	96	80	101	96	93	104	108	99	63
Houston, TEXAS	93	97	98	95	86	85	82	100	95	108	111	117	96	68
Washington, D.C.-MD.-VA.	108	105	103	103	110	113	110	99	98	91	110	107	112	129
Nonmetropolitan Areas[3]	85	88	92	95	81	70	71	95	90	89	93	88	85	68
WEST:														
Denver, COL.	100	100	96	97	96	87	93	104	99	132	91	92	102	99
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA.	97	98	97	94	92	119	85	105	104	96	97	127	92	87
San Diego, CA.	98	99	95	91	97	107	97	103	97	98	99	124	100	89
San Francisco-Oakland, CA.	105	105	102	101	103	148	93	108	107	107	119	118	99	103
Seattle-Everett, WA.	101	105	100	97	106	135	99	103	98	114	118	110	105	80
Honolulu	126	117	126	131	122	142	119	104	99	104	114	107	113	176
Nonmetropolitan Areas[3]	94	94	94	97	90	104	82	96	92	109	97	93	85	96
Anchorage, ALASKA	136	134	123	127	155	197	140	126	120	113	140	161	102	157

1/ The family consists of an employed husband, age 38, a wife not employed outside the home, an 8-year-old girl, and a 13-year-old boy.

2/ As defined in 1960-61. For a detailed description of these and previous geographical boundaries, see the 1967 edition of **Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas**, prepared by the Office of Management and Budget.

3/ Places with population of 2,500 to 50,000.

4/ Housing includes shelter, housefurnishings and household operations.

5/ Renter costs include average contract rents plus the cost of required amounts of heating fuel, gas, electricity, water, specified equipment, and insurance on household contents.

6/ Homeowner costs include interest and principal payments plus taxes; insurance on house and contents; water, refuse disposal, heating fuel, gas, electricity, and specified equipment; and home repairs and maintenance costs.

7/ The average transportation costs of automobile owners and nonowners were weighted by the following proportions of families: Boston, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, 80 percent for automobile owners, 20 percent for nonowners; Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C., 95 percent for automobile owners and 5 percent for nonowners; all other areas, 100 percent for automobile owners.

8/ In total medical care, the average costs of medical insurance were weighted by the following proportions: 30 percent for families paying full cost of insurance, 26 percent for families paying half cost; 44 percent for families covered by noncontributory insurance plans (paid by employer).

9/ Other family consumption includes average costs for reading, recreation, tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, education, and miscellaneous expenditures.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ANCHORAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
All Urban Consumers
(1967 = 100)

	MARCH 1979	MAY 1979	JULY 1979	SEPT 1979	NOV 1979	JAN 1980	MARCH 1980	% CHANGE MARCH 1979-MARCH 1980	% CHANGE JAN 1980-MARCH 1980
All Items	201.0	203.5	207.4	213.2	213.7	218.2	223.5	11.2	2.4
Food and Beverage	241.6	241.6	246.8	250.2	251.9	253.5	254.9	5.5	0.6
Food	223.4	223.5	228.9	232.0	233.5	234.9	235.9	5.6	0.4
Food at home	223.4	223.6	228.4	230.5	233.7	236.1	235.8	5.6	-0.1
Cereals and bakery products	205.2	205.1	201.5	210.7	212.4	215.4	215.0	4.8	-0.2
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	245.8	244.6	253.3	248.9	255.0	254.0	250.2	1.8	-1.5
Meats, poultry and fish	249.0	248.1	258.7	253.0	260.2	258.1	254.3	2.1	-1.5
Dairy products	188.5	194.0	196.8	200.8	204.6	206.4	207.1	9.9	0.3
Fruits and vegetables	203.7	198.7	205.8	209.0	208.0	212.0	212.2	4.2	0.1
Other foods at home	249.0	252.2	255.7	261.5	264.3	270.7	274.1	10.1	1.3
Food away from home	228.5	288.5	235.3	240.4	238.6	238.1	241.8	5.8	1.6
Alcoholic beverages	188.3	187.7	187.5	190.4	192.3	193.8	197.2	4.7	1.8
Housing	199.8	202.4	206.6	212.4	212.3	217.4	223.2	11.7	2.7
Shelter	184.4	186.9	190.4	196.3	195.8	202.3	207.3	12.4	2.5
Rent, residential	161.6	161.9	162.7	158.5	160.2	157.6	157.8	-2.4	0.1
Other rental costs	205.5	200.2	219.2	211.7	213.7	224.7	228.7	11.3	1.8
Home ownership	188.9	192.1	195.9	204.4	203.3	211.9	218.1	15.5	2.9
Fuel and other utilities	176.9	178.7	183.5	192.5	189.2	189.2	194.1	9.7	2.6
Fuels	199.2	202.6	209.8	226.7	220.5	222.2	231.3	16.1	4.1
Fuel oil, coal and bottled gas	248.2	263.9	297.5	361.0	358.2	378.1	415.8	67.5	10.0
Gas (piped) and electricity	139.1	139.9	141.5	147.5	142.5	141.3	144.1	3.6	2.0
Household furnishings and operation	246.9	249.0	256.1	258.3	262.7	260.4	269.5	9.2	3.5
Apparel and Upkeep	157.5	158.3	156.7	171.7	168.8	166.4	171.5	8.9	3.1
Apparel commodities	146.6	146.4	143.9	160.2	157.0	154.1	159.1	8.5	3.2
Men's and boy's apparel	144.9	146.8	145.6	149.5	146.5	142.7	139.4	-3.8	-2.3
Women's and girls' apparel	145.5	146.4	142.6	161.1	155.7	143.4	143.4	-1.4	0.0
Footwear	156.7	153.9	149.9	196.0	197.8	201.3	213.6	36.3	6.1
Transportation	184.9	190.4	197.0	201.9	204.6	210.6	217.5	17.6	3.3
Private transportation	192.2	198.6	204.9	210.1	213.1	218.8	225.6	17.4	3.1
Public transportation	136.4	136.4	144.6	147.6	148.6	156.0	164.3	20.5	5.3
Medical Care	243.7	250.3	249.5	250.3	251.5	264.6	278.8	14.4	5.4
Entertainment	190.4	189.3	189.8	195.6	197.0	200.1	203.5	6.9	1.7
Other Goods and Services	190.1	192.1	191.9	198.5	198.9	202.9	203.9	7.3	0.5
Personal care	199.8	203.2	199.9	206.2	206.4	210.7	211.9	6.1	0.6

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ANCHORAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (Cont'd)

All Urban Consumers
(1967 = 100)

	MARCH 1978	MAY 1978	JULY 1978	SEPT 1978	NOV 1978	JAN 1979
All Items	180.7	184.2	188.5	193.2	194.7	198.1
Food and Beverage	213.8	222.6	222.6	227.1	228.5	235.4
Food	196.6	205.0	205.0	209.1	210.2	217.5
Food at home	195.5	206.4	207.5	212.2	213.3	217.2
Cereals and bakery products	183.1	188.3	195.4	200.2	201.3	201.5
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	195.1	215.4	216.6	255.7	228.2	232.0
Meats, poultry and fish	197.2	218.4	219.5	228.7	231.3	235.1
Dairy products	180.4	182.8	182.8	185.7	185.9	190.9
Fruits and vegetables	182.6	193.7	190.5	193.9	189.4	197.7
Other foods at home	231.5	237.9	239.6	240.3	244.7	246.6
Food away from home	203.4	207.1	204.8	207.6	209.0	223.2
Alcoholic beverages	175.1	178.7	179.3	183.2	185.9	184.7
Housing	176.6	178.2	185.1	191.3	192.7	196.5
Shelter	160.5	161.1	168.5	175.7	176.8	181.5
Rent, residential	160.3	160.9	159.4	159.9	162.5	163.5
Other rental costs	188.2	184.1	192.5	204.8	191.3	213.3
Home ownership	159.5	160.3	169.8	178.4	179.4	184.7
Fuel and other utilities	171.0	171.5	173.1	173.9	173.4	171.3
Fuels	186.8	187.6	187.7	189.2	188.4	188.7
Fuel oil, coal and bottled gas	232.0	230.8	228.9	231.0	233.1	235.8
Gas (piped) and electricity	130.6	131.4	131.8	132.8	131.8	131.7
Household furnishings and operation	225.5	232.9	237.5	238.6	242.9	243.2
Apparel and Upkeep	155.3	159.0	157.1	161.7	161.9	158.0
Apparel commodities	143.8	147.7	145.8	150.8	150.5	146.2
Men's and boy's apparel	141.2	141.7	141.0	141.1	142.8	141.4
Women's and girls' apparel	144.0	153.3	149.9	161.4	158.3	149.1
Footwear	149.9	155.2	156.4	154.9	157.9	157.9
Transportation	169.0	175.4	179.1	179.4	182.5	183.8
Private transportation	174.1	181.6	185.7	186.1	189.5	191.0
Public transportation	135.4	134.5	135.0	135.0	136.2	136.3
Medical Care	223.8	224.0	228.8	233.2	233.4	244.6
Entertainment	186.4	188.1	185.7	191.2	189.9	190.1
Other Goods and Services	176.4	179.3	180.1	184.8	185.3	186.7
Personal care	188.1	192.1	192.1	195.4	195.9	196.2

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

ANCHORAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers
(1967 = 100)

	MARCH 1979	MAY 1979	JULY 1979	SEPT 1979	NOV 1979	JAN 1980	MARCH 1980	% CHANGE MARCH 1979-MARCH 1980	% CHANGE JAN 1980-MARCH 1980
All Items	200.5	202.5	206.4	210.9	211.8	215.9	220.2	9.8	2.0
Food and Beverage	246.5	248.3	252.2	255.6	256.4	257.8	256.0	3.9	-0.7
Food	228.4	230.3	234.2	237.6	238.4	239.4	237.7	4.1	-0.7
Food at home	222.9	224.4	227.9	232.2	232.7	234.0	231.2	3.7	-1.2
Cereals and bakery products	201.4	200.7	204.7	209.9	211.8	212.9	213.3	5.9	0.2
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	244.4	248.4	247.9	253.3	248.9	249.0	239.9	-1.8	-3.7
Meats, poultry and fish	249.4	253.8	253.9	260.1	255.8	254.3	244.4	-2.0	-3.9
Dairy products	186.6	191.2	194.0	199.7	206.4	206.6	205.0	9.9	-0.8
Fruits and vegetables	212.7	207.8	219.5	221.1	218.0	218.5	215.3	1.2	-1.5
Other foods at home	245.7	247.6	251.0	254.8	260.3	264.7	268.6	9.3	1.5
Food away from home	244.9	247.7	252.5	254.1	255.6	256.0	256.4	4.7	0.2
Alcoholic beverages	189.1	189.0	189.5	190.8	190.7	193.8	192.9	2.0	-0.5
Housing	197.7	199.1	202.9	207.6	207.7	211.9	217.0	9.8	2.4
Shelter	182.0	183.1	186.4	191.2	190.9	196.7	201.1	10.5	2.2
Rent, residential	161.6	161.9	162.7	158.5	160.2	157.6	157.8	-2.4	0.1
Other rental costs	206.6	200.6	221.5	213.8	215.9	229.0	233.4	13.0	1.9
Home ownership	188.2	189.7	193.7	201.9	200.8	209.5	215.4	14.5	2.8
Fuel and other utilities	176.5	177.8	181.4	188.3	185.1	184.4	188.2	6.6	2.1
Fuels	198.9	201.4	206.6	220.0	213.3	214.3	221.5	11.4	3.4
Fuel oil, coal and bottled gas	244.8	258.6	287.5	343.7	342.8	361.2	396.4	61.9	9.7
Gas (piped) and electricity	139.2	140.0	141.6	147.5	142.6	141.3	144.1	3.5	2.0
Household furnishings and operation	248.2	250.6	256.2	257.6	262.6	259.5	268.1	8.0	3.3
Apparel and Upkeep	157.2	157.1	158.5	165.1	164.1	163.2	165.2	5.1	1.2
Apparel commodities	144.4	143.5	144.3	151.4	150.2	149.2	150.2	4.0	0.7
Men's and boy's apparel	144.4	145.9	146.7	148.3	144.2	144.7	142.0	-1.7	-1.9
Women's and girls' apparel	139.9	138.4	137.0	149.0	148.1	143.1	136.0	-2.8	-5.0
Footwear	156.8	152.0	156.9	170.4	172.8	176.8	185.2	18.1	4.8
Transportation	186.1	192.0	198.7	203.8	206.2	213.8	221.5	19.0	3.6
Private transportation	193.1	199.7	206.3	211.6	214.2	221.8	229.5	18.9	3.5
Public transportation	136.4	136.4	144.7	148.0	149.0	156.8	165.3	21.2	5.4
Medical Care	252.9	253.4	254.8	255.0	256.5	262.5	271.3	7.3	3.4
Entertainment	180.5	179.4	178.6	182.9	185.1	188.4	192.0	6.4	1.9
Other Goods and Services	188.8	188.9	192.5	196.3	199.4	202.4	206.1	9.2	1.8
Personal care	196.8	197.0	203.4	207.6	213.6	214.5	217.5	10.5	1.4

(continued next page)

ANCHORAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (Cont'd)

Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

(1967 = 100)

	MARCH 1978	MAY 1978	JULY 1978	SEPT 1978	NOV 1978	JAN 1979
All Items	180.8	184.0	188.6	192.8	194.8	197.3
Food and Beverage	213.0	220.8	226.6	231.0	233.4	237.0
Food	195.7	203.5	209.5	213.5	215.1	218.0
Food at home	192.6	204.8	208.6	211.9	212.9	213.9
Cereals and bakery products	181.5	187.0	189.2	193.7	192.8	196.8
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	187.8	209.5	219.0	222.3	226.9	224.3
Meats, poultry and fish	189.6	212.9	224.3	226.8	231.2	229.1
Dairy products	179.6	182.3	180.7	185.1	186.9	188.2
Fruits and vegetables	181.2	195.4	199.8	202.3	199.7	204.9
Other foods at home	231.7	239.5	239.1	241.5	240.9	241.2
Food away from home	206.7	205.8	216.3	222.1	224.6	233.7
Alcoholic beverages	174.7	177.1	176.9	180.3	187.4	187.6
Housing	176.7	178.3	184.2	190.0	191.5	194.6
Shelter	160.2	160.8	167.2	173.9	175.2	179.4
Rent, residential	160.3	160.9	159.4	159.9	162.5	163.5
Other rental costs	188.0	183.3	192.8	206.1	190.7	214.9
Home ownership	159.0	159.8	168.9	177.8	178.8	184.0
Fuel and other utilities	171.0	171.5	173.2	173.9	173.4	171.1
Fuels	186.9	187.7	187.8	189.3	188.2	188.5
Fuel oil, coal and bottled gas	232.0	229.7	226.9	228.6	229.8	233.8
Gas (piped) and electricity	130.6	131.4	131.8	132.8	131.8	131.7
Household furnishings and operation	228.2	235.1	239.4	241.6	244.9	243.7
Apparel and Upkeep	155.1	158.1	157.1	160.4	161.1	159.3
Apparel commodities	143.1	146.2	145.2	148.1	148.9	146.9
Men's and boy's apparel	136.9	140.0	139.6	146.0	141.7	142.0
Women's and girls' apparel	145.6	151.3	149.0	155.6	157.3	149.8
Footwear	149.7	149.7	151.0	150.0	152.2	155.9
Transportation	169.3	176.1	179.9	180.3	183.6	184.8
Private transportation	174.5	182.2	186.3	186.8	190.3	191.7
Public transportation	135.4	134.5	135.0	135.0	136.1	136.3
Medical Care	231.0	231.4	232.3	236.6	246.6	254.4
Entertainment	182.0	176.0	176.5	179.5	179.3	180.4
Other Goods and Services	176.4	178.3	180.8	183.6	183.3	185.0
Personal care	188.6	188.3	189.8	192.4	192.1	193.4

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

FAIRBANKS CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
All Urban Consumers
(February 1979 = 100)

	APRIL 1979	JUNE 1979	AUG 1979	OCT 1979	DEC 1979	FEB 1980	APRIL 1980	% CHANGE APRIL 1979 to APRIL 1980	% CHANGE FEB 1980 to APRIL 1980
All Items	101.4	103.7	105.2	108.1	107.9	110.2	112.7	11.1	2.3
Food and Beverage	100.2	104.2	104.7	105.2	105.2	105.4	107.6	7.4	2.1
Food	100.1	104.7	105.1	105.4	105.6	105.7	107.9	7.8	2.1
Food at home	100.1	104.2	104.2	104.4	104.4	104.2	106.6	6.5	2.3
Cereals and bakery products	99.3	103.4	101.9	104.5	107.4	109.2	112.4	13.2	2.9
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	98.9	104.7	104.4	105.2	106.4	106.2	104.2	5.4	-1.9
Meats, poultry and fish	98.9	105.4	104.8	105.7	107.2	107.0	105.4	6.6	-1.5
Dairy products	99.3	104.3	103.2	104.6	98.4	100.0	109.5	10.3	9.5
Fruits and vegetables	101.4	106.6	105.6	101.8	101.4	97.6	102.1	0.7	4.6
Other foods at home	101.6	101.6	104.2	105.4	106.4	107.7	110.2	8.5	2.3
Food away from home	99.9	105.7	107.3	107.9	108.4	109.2	111.0	11.1	1.6
Alcoholic beverages	101.3	99.7	101.3	103.4	101.1	102.4	104.8	3.5	2.3
Housing	101.3	103.3	105.1	108.9	108.0	110.9	113.3	11.8	2.2
Shelter	101.3	103.9	105.6	109.8	108.6	111.7	114.2	12.7	2.2
Rent, residential	99.0	100.4	99.0	99.0	99.9	102.6	99.9	0.9	-2.6
Other rental costs	99.7	100.1	99.7	98.5	103.4	107.0	--	--	--
Home ownership	101.7	104.5	106.8	111.7	110.1	113.2	116.5	14.6	2.9
Fuel and other utilities	102.3	104.4	107.6	110.6	110.4	112.7	117.2	14.6	4.0
Fuels	103.2	106.1	110.5	114.5	114.1	117.4	122.8	19.0	4.6
Fuel oil, coal and bottled gas	108.7	116.4	128.1	129.9	130.4	139.3	--	--	--
Gas (piped) and electricity	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.2	104.3	104.3	110.2	10.2	5.7
Household furnishings and operation	100.2	99.9	100.7	103.4	103.3	105.7	106.0	5.8	0.3
Apparel and Upkeep	98.8	96.4	97.5	99.3	100.4	98.3	101.5	2.7	3.3
Apparel commodities	98.9	96.2	97.4	99.4	100.3	97.1	99.5	0.6	2.5
Men's and boy's apparel	101.9	100.5	103.0	104.1	102.9	104.4	105.0	3.0	0.6
Women's and girls' apparel	93.4	87.6	88.7	89.6	89.2	79.1	80.3	-14.0	1.5
Footwear	102.3	101.3	107.2	111.6	112.9	112.3	114.0	11.4	1.5
Transportation	103.8	106.6	109.0	111.7	112.4	117.1	120.3	15.9	2.7
Private transportation	104.3	107.4	109.8	112.3	112.7	117.0	119.9	15.0	2.5
Public transportation	100.1	101.8	103.8	108.0	110.4	117.7	123.0	22.9	4.5
Medical Care	100.1	104.3	104.6	112.0	112.6	113.5	114.7	14.6	1.1
Entertainment	101.6	101.6	102.7	103.0	103.7	106.8	108.2	6.5	1.3
Other Goods and Services	101.4	102.2	104.1	106.8	106.8	107.8	111.6	10.1	3.5
Personal care	100.6	103.1	105.7	106.7	106.8	108.0	108.4	7.8	0.4

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

FAIRBANKS CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers
(February 1979 - 100)

	APRIL 1979	JUNE 1979	AUG 1979	OCT 1979	DEC 1979	FEB 1980	APRIL 1980	% CHANGE APRIL 1979 to APRIL 1980	% CHANGE FEB 1980 to APRIL 1980
All Items	101.6	103.9	105.5	108.2	107.9	110.4	112.8	11.0	2.2
Food and Beverage	100.2	103.9	104.8	105.6	105.2	106.1	107.9	7.7	1.7
Food	100.3	104.2	105.0	105.9	105.8	106.2	108.4	8.1	2.1
Food at home	100.4	103.8	104.4	105.1	104.8	105.1	107.5	7.1	2.3
Cereals and bakery products	100.9	103.9	103.4	105.1	108.4	109.7	112.9	11.9	2.9
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	99.6	104.8	104.4	106.4	105.7	106.7	104.8	5.2	-1.8
Meats, poultry and fish	99.6	105.5	104.9	107.0	106.4	107.5	106.2	6.6	-1.2
Dairy products	98.6	102.3	102.7	104.3	99.3	101.0	107.8	9.3	6.7
Fruits and vegetables	101.5	104.8	106.2	102.4	104.0	100.0	104.6	3.1	4.6
Other foods at home	101.6	102.2	104.5	106.2	106.3	107.7	111.4	9.6	3.4
Food away from home	99.8	105.3	106.6	107.9	108.4	109.1	110.7	10.9	1.5
Alcoholic beverages	99.9	100.5	102.5	103.1	98.9	105.1	102.7	2.8	-2.3
Housing	101.6	103.7	105.4	108.8	108.1	111.1	113.3	11.5	2.0
Shelter	101.8	104.5	106.0	109.9	109.0	112.0	114.2	12.2	2.0
Rent, residential	99.0	100.4	99.0	99.0	99.9	102.6	99.9	0.9	-2.6
Other rental costs	99.6	100.2	99.6	98.6	103.1	106.6	--	--	--
Home ownership	102.3	105.2	107.2	111.9	110.5	113.5	116.5	13.9	2.6
Fuel and other utilities	102.3	104.3	107.3	110.4	110.2	112.6	117.3	14.7	4.2
Fuels	103.0	105.7	109.8	113.8	113.5	116.8	122.3	18.7	4.7
Fuel oil, coal and bottled gas	108.6	116.2	127.7	129.5	130.2	139.5	--	--	--
Gas (piped) and electricity	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.2	104.3	104.3	110.3	10.3	5.8
Household furnishings and operation	99.9	99.7	100.9	101.8	101.9	104.9	105.1	5.2	0.2
Apparel and Upkeep	99.6	97.5	97.3	99.5	98.1	94.9	99.5	-0.1	4.8
Apparel commodities	99.7	97.4	97.2	99.6	97.7	93.5	97.6	-2.1	4.4
Men's and boy's apparel	102.2	101.7	103.3	104.3	103.3	102.3	104.6	2.3	2.2
Women's and girls' apparel	95.8	90.3	86.4	88.3	85.6	74.4	80.0	-16.5	7.5
Footwear	103.1	103.9	105.4	110.4	111.4	108.2	109.5	6.2	1.2
Transportation	103.9	106.9	110.0	112.6	113.5	118.7	122.0	17.4	2.8
Private transportation	104.5	107.7	110.9	113.2	113.9	118.8	121.8	16.6	2.5
Public transportation	100.2	101.9	103.9	108.1	110.6	118.1	123.5	23.3	4.6
Medical Care	100.2	103.4	104.0	112.8	113.2	114.2	118.7	18.5	3.9
Entertainment	101.3	100.0	100.7	101.5	102.1	104.5	106.3	4.9	1.7
Other Goods and Services	102.0	103.0	104.8	107.5	107.6	108.9	108.2	6.1	-0.6
Personal care	100.7	103.8	106.1	107.5	107.7	110.0	108.6	7.8	-1.3

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (Old Series)
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
(October 1967 = 100)

Month and Year	U.S. All Items	Anchorage All Items	Food			Apparel and Upkeep
			All Categories	Food at Home	Food Away From Home	
1970 January	113.3	107.8	108.2	107.9	109.2	106.1
April	115.2	108.2	107.1	106.7	108.7	107.9
July	116.7	109.6	106.9	106.1	109.7	109.6
October	118.1	111.5	107.0	106.2	110.0	110.1
Average	116.3	109.6	107.2	106.6	109.5	108.8
1971 January	119.2	111.6	106.9	105.9	111.4	110.0
April	120.2	111.7	107.4	106.3	112.0	111.5
July	121.8	113.0	109.9	109.3	112.2	113.1
October	122.4	114.3	111.5	111.1	113.1	113.2
Average	121.3	112.9	109.2	108.5	112.3	112.2
1972 January	123.2	114.2	110.5	109.8	113.1	112.5
April	124.3	115.8	114.3	114.5	113.5	116.1
July	125.5	115.9	112.6	112.4	113.5	115.7
October	126.6	116.9	113.3	113.3	113.5	117.2
Average	125.3	115.9	113.1	113.0	113.4	115.7
1973 January	127.7	116.4	114.7	115.0	113.8	117.0
April	130.7	119.4	120.9	122.6	115.6	118.9
July	132.7	120.4	125.2	128.1	115.6	121.4
October	136.6	123.8	130.4	134.8	115.6	123.4
Average	133.1	120.8	124.4	127.2	115.3	120.6
1974 January	139.7	125.6	133.9	139.3	116.0	122.6
April	143.9	129.9	142.8	148.3	124.6	124.7
July	148.0	134.2	143.2	148.8	124.6	128.8
October	153.0	140.2	154.0	159.0	137.2	133.9
Average	147.7	133.9	145.7	152.5	128.2	128.5
1975 January	156.1	142.9	161.0	165.1	147.6	134.3
April	158.6	150.0	163.3	161.5	169.8	139.1
July	162.3	153.8	170.2	170.5	169.6	138.1
October	164.6	157.4	172.3	173.1	170.2	141.3
Average	161.2	152.3	167.6	168.6	166.3	138.6
1976 January	166.7	158.8	171.9	172.0	172.0	139.6
April	168.2	161.7	172.1	172.3	172.0	143.5
July	171.1	164.9	175.1	173.6	180.9	146.0
October	173.3	167.6	175.9	173.2	185.4	153.7
Average	170.5	164.1	174.2	172.6	178.7	147.1
1977 January	175.3	169.4	176.8	174.3	185.9	156.3
April	179.6	172.6	182.4	181.5	186.2	157.1
July	182.6	177.4	191.3	189.1	199.1	156.8
October	184.5	177.3	187.7	184.9	197.9	159.5
Average	181.5	175.0	185.8	184.6	193.7	157.2
1978 January	187.2	179.2	192.4	189.4	202.9	153.9
April	191.5	183.6	202.7	201.6	206.9	159.5

(Continued on next page)

Month and Year	Housing			Transportation	Health and Recreation
	Total Cost of Housing[a]	Renting	Home Ownership		
1970 January	108.0	105.6	109.7	104.2	109.8
April	109.0	106.3	111.7	104.4	110.0
July	109.7	107.1	112.5	107.8	113.4
October	113.6	107.8	119.3	109.2	113.8
Average	110.5	107.0	114.0	106.9	112.2
1971 January	113.1	108.4	118.5	110.1	114.8
April	112.6	108.8	116.8	110.9	115.1
July	113.2	109.7	114.3	112.7	115.9
October	115.3	110.3	116.3	111.5	117.3
Average	113.8	109.5	116.3	111.4	116.0
1972 January	115.6	110.4	116.1	111.3	117.5
April	116.9	111.0	118.4	111.0	117.7
July	117.6	111.4	120.2	112.0	118.2
October	118.6	111.6	121.8	112.5	119.8
Average	117.3	111.2	119.3	111.8	118.5
1973 January	116.7	111.7	118.3	112.1	119.8
April	119.8	111.9	123.1	112.3	121.5
July	118.7	112.1	122.9	113.7	123.1
October	123.5	112.3	128.0	113.5	124.6
Average	120.4	112.1	123.9	113.1	122.8
1974 January	124.9	112.5	127.9	114.8	126.4
April	128.1	112.9	129.7	117.8	129.6
July	131.8	114.7	132.2	122.6	138.3
October	136.7	N.A.	137.9	126.1	143.5
Average	131.5	114.4	132.8	122.6	136.1
1975 January	138.3	117.1	138.0	127.9	146.8
April	151.5	121.2	143.2	131.1	149.7
July	153.8	125.2	145.2	136.8	153.8
October	159.2	132.0	145.0	138.4	156.4
Average	152.7	125.5	143.6	134.6	152.5
1976 January	162.4	136.6	147.4	140.7	156.9
April	164.3	139.1	148.2	146.9	161.8
July	167.4	145.1	151.1	151.3	164.9
October	169.7	147.9	151.2	155.7	167.7
Average	166.7	143.2	149.8	149.9	164.1
1977 January	171.1	148.7	150.8	156.0	171.8
April	172.0	150.4	151.4	163.3	175.6
July	175.7	153.3	157.2	168.2	180.2
October	176.8	156.0	158.4	166.3	181.7
Average	174.4	152.9	155.1	164.5	178.5
1978 January	177.3	158.4	158.3	168.4	186.3
April	180.0	159.2	162.3	169.5	190.2

Note: This price index series has been discontinued and replaced with two new series. (See tables for ANCHORAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - All Urban Consumers, and ANCHORAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers.)

a/ Total Cost of Housing includes expenditures for fuel, utilities, other household operations, and household furnishings in addition to the direct shelter costs reflected in the indices for Renting and Home Ownership.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

PRICE INDEXES AND PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR,
U.S. AND ANCHORAGE
(October 1967 = 100)

Period	U.S. Wholesale Price Index	U.S. Consumer Price Index[a]	U.S. Purchasing Power of the Consumer Dollar	Anchorage Consumer Price Index[b]	Anchorage Purchasing Power of the Consumer Dollar
October 1960	94.9	89.2	1.121	91.8	1.089
October 1961	94.3	89.9	1.112	92.8	1.077
October 1962	94.8	91.1	1.098	92.5	1.081
October 1963	94.7	92.2	1.085	93.2	1.074
October 1964	95.0	93.3	1.072	93.9	1.066
October 1965	97.2	94.9	1.064	94.2	1.063
October 1966	100.1	98.5	1.015	97.9	1.021
October 1967	100.0	101.0	.990	100.0	1.000
October 1968	102.9	105.7	.946	102.6	.975
October 1969	107.4	111.6	.896	107.3	.932
October 1970	110.9	118.1	.847	111.5	.897
October 1971	114.5	122.4	.817	114.3	.875
October 1972	112.0	126.6	.790	116.9	.855
October 1973	138.7	136.6	.732	123.8	.807
October 1974	170.2	153.0	.654	140.2	.713
October 1975	178.9	164.6	.608	157.4	.635
October 1976	185.3	173.3	.577	167.6	.597
October 1977	196.2	184.5	.542	177.3	.564
October 1978	214.9	200.9	.498	193.8	.516
October 1979	245.6	225.4	.444	211.4	.473

a/ The U.S. Consumer Price Index figures for 1960-1977 are from a series which has been discontinued. The indexes for October 1978 and October 1979 are from a new series based on expenditures of Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

b/ The Anchorage Consumer Price Index figures for 1960-1977 are from a series which has been discontinued. The indexes for October 1978 and October 1979 are derived from a new series based on expenditures of Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers. Because the new series does not provide price indexes for October, the figures shown above for October of 1978 and 1979 are averages of the indexes for September and November.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

ALASKA HIGHWAY & BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES: 1967 - 1979
(Base Year 1967 = 100)

Highway Construction Costs

Year	UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION $/Per Cubic Yard	Index	BORROW (LAND FILL)[a] $/Per Ton	Index	AGGREGATE BASE COURSE (CRUSHED) GRAVEL $/Per Ton	Index	ASPHALT PAVEMENT $/Per Ton	Index	COMPREHENSIVE INDEX: HIGHWAYS
1967	1.01	100	0.62	100	4.55	100	13.65	100	100
1968	1.00	99	1.15	185	3.73	82	18.93	139	134
1969	0.95	94	0.63	102	3.51	77	16.74	123	99
1970	2.08	206	0.99	160	3.32	73	15.39	113	148
1971	1.32	131	1.40	226	3.80	84	10.78	79	139
1972	1.15	114	0.90	145	3.54	78	12.70	93	118
1973	1.61	159	1.32	213	4.68	103	15.50	114	162
1974	2.94	291	1.80	290	6.51	143	19.03	139	263
1975	2.53	250	2.18	352	6.94	153	24.26	178	278
1976	2.39	237	2.85	460	6.16	135	20.24	148	279
1977	2.07	205	3.05	492	7.35	162	20.67	151	267
1978	2.39	237	2.95	476	7.90	174	21.02	154	310
1979	3.11	308	3.80	613	8.09	178	19.26	141	334

Bridge Construction Costs

Year	STRUCTURAL STEEL $/Per Pound	Index	REINFORCING STEEL $/Per Pound	Index	BRIDGE DECK[b] (AREA) $/Per Sq Ft	Index	COMPREHENSIVE INDEX: BRIDGES	COMPOSITE INDEX: BRIDGES AND HIGHWAYS
1967	0.53	100	0.29	100	40.70	100	100	100
1968	0.48	91	0.30	103	22.67	56	68	131
1969	0.54	102	0.27	93	36.44	90	94	98
1970	0.47	89	0.28	97	47.82	117	109	133
1971	0.58	109	0.41	141	30.52	75	82	134
1972	0.64	121	0.30	103	41.25	101	104	116
1973	0.53	100	0.26	90	44.98	111	104	132
1974	1.11	209	0.88	303	44.63	110	174	231
1975	1.10	208	0.63	217	56.14	138	156	241
1976	0.91	172	0.50	172	69.62	171	171	253
1977	1.06	200	0.73	252	81.63	201	201	255
1978	2.07	357	0.52	179	65.68	161	168	295
1979	1.43	270	0.94	324	88.57	218	233	319

a/ Selected materials.

b/ Excluding substructure costs

Source: Division of Highway Design and Construction, Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS IN ALASKA[a] PLUS STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT GENERAL EXPENDITURES[b] AND NET DOLLAR EXCHANGES AMONG LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT
(in millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS		STATE OF ALASKA GENERAL EXPENDITURES					LOCAL GOVT GENERAL EXPENDITURES				TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING IN ALASKA
				By Source of Funds		By Type of Expenditure						
	Total	Total Minus State-Local Govt Grants	Total	From Own Sources	Federal Funds	Direct Expenditures	Awarded to Local Govt Units	Total	From Own Sources	From State	From Federal Govt	
1973	1,011	807	622	433	189	499	123	286	148	123	15	1,592
1974	1,107	887	662	474	188	519	143	324	149	143	32	1,730
1975	1,279	1,021	786	552	234	619	167	360	169	167	24	2,000
1976	1,358	1,050	956	675	281	750	206	426	193	206	27	2,226
1977	1,501	1,190	1,029	756	273	794	234	539	267	234	38	2,524
1978	1,701	1,356	1,157	863	294	893	264	596	281	264	51	2,845
1979	1,887	1,506[E]	1,279[E]	964[E]	315[E]	979[E]	300[E]	662[E]	296[E]	300[E]	66[E]	3,147[E]

E Estimated by the Division of Economic Enterprise, Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

a/ Total Federal government obligations include all amounts set aside for direct spending by Federal agencies and also include grants and loans to the State of Alaska, to local government units, or to other organizations or individuals in Alaska. Figures for fiscal years ending June 30 are interpolated from published figures for Federal fiscal years ending September 30.

b/ General expenditures of State and local governments include all expenditures except those from trust funds (including retirement funds and the unemployment insurance benefit fund) and expenditures by publicly owned utilities supported by service fees.

Source: Community Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and the Division of Economic Enterprise, Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS IN ALASKA BY
FISCAL YEAR (ENDING SEPT 30):
1960, 1965, 1970, 1973 - 1979
(thousands of dollars)

Agency	FY60	FY65	FY70	FY73	FY74	FY75	FY76	FY77	FY78	FY79
Dept. of Agriculture	$ 3,575	$ 12,010	$ 38,954	$ 20,450	$ 22,396	$ 34,586	$ 30,920	$ 83,351	$ 75,061	$ 115,778
Dept. of Commerce	19,851	48,209	10,069	20,827	18,319	21,207	25,149	82,914	31,845	38,290
Dept. of Defense	30,315	308,050	281,439	450,716	488,292	502,783	534,390	505,249	597,417	634,487
Dept. of Energy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,321	3,483
Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare	21,830	43,535	51,003	133,937	139,304	164,956	198,378	185,351	196,588	201,158
Dept. of Housing & Urban Devel.	--	--	4,320	3,927	1,292	5,486	5,999	7,194	2,586	9,127
Dept. of the Interior	19,423	36,186	86,873	89,698	89,822	107,153	125,626	146,861	334,270	390,907
Dept. of Justice	700	910	1,538	3,352	3,900	3,463	4,298	5,180	4,404	4,175
Dept. of Labor	121	4,124	17,246	24,405	19,589	35,973	44,021	77,807	47,296	84,201
Dept. of Trans.	--	--	145,621	156,909	237,014	301,373	243,399	285,044	295,500	257,121
Treasury Dept.	8,661	14,638	11,029	19,984	22,760	23,613	30,292	28,759	35,624	32,718
Civil Aeronautics Bd.	7,201	9,665	2,434	2,081	2,219	2,227	2,238	2,277	2,417	3,086
Community Services Administration	--	--	--	--	--	5,825	6,011	7,402	5,216	4,855
Environmental Protection Agency	--	--	--	4,864	11,765	18,252	18,888	13,560	4,171	23,858
Gen. Serv. Admin.	--	3,415	5,762	5,502	6,203	13,485	8,366	11,172	11,337	11,353
National Science Foundation	--	--	2,292	3,752	3,048	3,090	3,415	4,472	5,854	5,044
Office of Personnel Management	--	62	4,556	9,295	12,670	16,237	18,664	21,219	22,900	27,125
Postal Service	4,513	13,109	20,900	23,291	29,630	35,583	37,328	44,457	43,979	48,525
Small Bus. Admin.	70	277	869	4,901	3,831	8,330	4,859	2,630	2,576	4,568
Vets. Admin.	--	2,774	10,858	12,725	15,513	18,701	21,619	24,080	26,643	27,333
Other Agencies & Proggrams	39,520	36,717	32,896	28,018	8,308	4,477	4,250	5,875	4,044	4,960
Total Expenditures	$155,780	$533,681	$728,659	$1,018,634	$1,135,875	$1,326,800	$1,368,110	$1,544,854	$1,753,047	$1,932,153

Note: Federal obligations include all amounts set aside for direct spending by Federal agencies and also include grants and loans to the State of Alaska, local government units, and to other organizations and individuals in Alaska.

Source: FY 1960 and FY 1965 figures are estimates from Congressional newsletters; FY 1970 and FY 1973-1979 figures are from publications of the Community Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

ALASKA STATE GOVERNMENT

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION
(thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Years Ending June 30	Education	Social Services	Health	Natural Resources & Environmental Conservation	Public Protection	Administration of Justice	Development	Transportation	General Government	Total All Functions
1970	$ 98,592	$ 15,262	$11,114	$16,330	$ 3,967	$14,914	$ 13,514	$ 97,391	$ 25,293	$ 296,377
1971	150,393	25,525	17,841	19,776	5,547	19,573	22,480	106,621	38,491	406,247
1972	177,509	31,855	19,714	22,104	5,284	23,529	225,904	119,797	47,206	672,902
1973	172,255	49,689	23,929	24,305	7,028	31,281	24,414	145,735	64,398	543,034
1974	184,637	51,887	29,611	27,233	7,925	35,341	30,623	166,376	63,113	596,746
1975	251,653	65,192	31,101	35,362	12,953	43,669	42,237	194,964	74,762	751,893
1976	307,800	79,872	39,198	49,764	18,383	54,579	46,995	235,755	89,202	921,548
1977	358,790	91,736	53,823	81,792	20,430	67,989	54,657	253,121	104,412	1,086,750
1978	378,816	102,084	64,000	86,046	24,453	70,641	50,168	265,922	106,144	1,148,274
1979	422,087	118,371	74,585	96,592	28,221	81,189	68,383	249,483	140,443	1,279,354
% of FY 1979 Expenditures By Function	33.0%	9.3%	5.8%	7.6%	2.2%	6.3%	5.3%	19.5%	11.0%	100.0%

Note: Included in the above figures are State funds awarded to local units of government for the functions indicated. Not included in the above figures are expenditures from trust funds, including retirement funds and the unemployment insurance benefit fund.

Source: Division of Finance, Alaska Department of Administration.

STATE OF ALASKA
REVENUES BY SOURCE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Taxes	Licenses & Permits	Intergovernmental Revenue	Charges For Services	Fines & Forfeitures	Miscellaneous Revenue
1970	$ 76,265	$10,015	$ 93,579	$12,293	$ 574	$964,232[a]
1971	85,546	10,551	133,099	12,165	662	110,142
1972	91,154	10,794	145,874	14,677	708	106,366
1973	98,465	11,420	167,440	19,090	814	80,038
1974	109,401	11,113	173,708	33,399	953	95,250
1975	187,980	24,052	205,297	28,493	3,956	102,803
1976	578,023	16,641	319,908	19,343	3,353	80,566
1977	751,703	17,897	312,210	21,805	2,132	80,794
1978	541,549	19,099	312,794	21,258	2,307	179,224
1979	798,680	19,772	313,373	24,925	2,177	266,652

a/ $900,041,605 was Oil Lease Sale.

TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Income Tax	Business & License Tax	Fuel Tax	Disaster Tax School Tax	Conservation Tax Oil-Gas Production Tax & Severance Tax	Cigarette Tax	Property Tax	Other Taxes
1970	$ 37,294	$14,912	$10,372	$2,097	$ 8,249	$2,711	$	$
1971	41,718	17,909	10,958	1,466	10,527	2,967		
1972	45,724	17,909	11,402	1,493	11,401	3,224		
1973	50,400	18,813	12,404	1,576	12,028	3,224		
1974	57,617	20,353	13,743	1,643	14,760	3,430		
1975	104,320	29,724	25,214	2,151	29,424	3,311	6,480	263
1976	177,328	19,071	24,403	2,637	31,189	4,617	306,429	15,232
1977	246,243	23,252	20,418	2,589	30,189	4,851	409,768	17,426
1978	179,332	21,675	23,287	2,401	116,143	4,627	177,031	19,939
1979	374,731	28,158	22,323	2,530	185,823	4,410	163,448	20,013

Source: Alaska Department of Administration, Division of Finance. (Table first published in **State of Alaska Annual Financial Report Year Ending June 30, 1979.**)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT GENERAL REVENUE AND DIRECT GENERAL EXPENDITURES IN ALASKA: FY 1972 - FY 1978
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978
Total General Revenue	$194.9	$215.7	$311.3	$350.4	$430.5	$499.6	$602.0
From Federal Government	6.2	15.1	32.0	24.1	26.9	38.1	51.0
From State Government	93.3	94.5	132.5	154.6	193.8	201.5	216.0
Own Sources	95.4	106.1	146.8	171.7	209.8	260.0	335.0
Charges and Miscellaneous	48.3	52.1	65.1	78.2	84.4	99.2	144.6
Taxes	47.1	54.0	81.7	93.5	125.4	160.9	190.5
Property	34.8	41.5	63.5	69.3	94.0	126.6	152.3
General Sales	12.3	11.1	16.6	22.1	28.9	31.4	34.8
Total Direct General Expenditures	$244.6	$285.5	$324.0	$360.0	$425.7	$539.2	$595.6
Education	111.8	151.9	156.5	161.3	196.7	253.4	253.6
Highways	12.1	13.9	13.7	17.3	21.0	29.1	21.5
Public Welfare	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	.1
Health and Hospitals	3.8	5.6	9.6	11.4	16.2	15.4	17.9
Police Protection	6.4	7.4	9.0	12.3	14.8	19.6	21.1
Fire Protection	6.1	6.5	7.8	11.5	12.1	16.1	20.9
Sewerage	13.7	16.2	20.3	23.2	26.5	34.0	32.6
Financial Administration	4.4	5.4	8.4	9.5	11.3	16.4	16.5
Interest on Debt	13.8	16.5	18.1	21.5	24.8	17.6	62.9
Other Programs	52.2	61.7	80.1	91.6	101.9	136.7	148.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

ASSESSED AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY
IN INCORPORATED AND UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF ALASKA
LAST TEN YEARS
(thousands of dollars)

Calendar Year	Values Within Incorporated Cities and Boroughs (a)						Cities, Boroughs & Unincorporated Areas Estimated Actual Value	Ratio of Total Assessed to Total Estimated Actual Value	
	Real Property		Personal Property		Total				
	Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Value	Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Value	Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Value		Cities & Boroughs	All Areas
1969	$1,414,858	$ 1,502,077	$ 397,679	$ 457,758	$ 1,812,538	$ 1,959,835	$ 3,052,702(b)	92.48%	59.37%
1970	1,664,915	1,745,350	436,179	535,619	2,085,287	2,280,969	4,411,923(b)	91.42%	47.26%
1971	1,960,603	2,073,677	469,423	613,976	2,430,026	2,687,653	5,198,554(b)	90.41%	46.74%
1972	2,321,159	2,436,680	506,498	659,637	2,827,657	3,346,317	5,989,008(b)	84.50%	47.21%
1973	2,871,110	3,038,066	878,480	1,052,066	3,749,590	4,090,133	5,663,447(b)	91.67%	66.21%
1974	3,818,230(c)	4,065,529(c)	647,548	766,348	4,465,778	4,831,877	4,861,863(b)	92.42%	99.38%
1975	5,129,358(c)	5,411,408(c)	851,577	1,042,302	5,980,936	6,453,710	6,674,571(a)	92.67%	89.61%
1976	5,265,931(c)	5,632,696(c)	1,168,995	1,414,657	6,434,926	7,047,353	11,681,905(a)	91.31%	55.08%
1977	6,587,765(c)	6,886,720(c)	1,438,483	1,720,478	8,026,248	8,607,198	17,105,127(a)	93.25/	46.92%
1978	8,076,829(c)	8,487,482(c)	1,234,799	1,767,968	9,311,627	10,255,100	21,345,825(a)	90.80%	43.62%
1979	9,618,146	11,011,807	1,370,860	2,035,561	10,989,006	13,047,368	25,003,955	84.22%	43.95%

a/ Information obtained from Community and Regional Affairs yearly report "Municipal Property Assessments and Equalized Full Value Determinations."
b/ Computation based upon ratio of gross business licenses returns within and without incorporated areas.
c/ Includes State assessed values as provided in AS 43.56, effective 1974.
Source: Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

NOTE: The information in the table below is incomplete and most of the information is somewhat out of date.

Nondisclosure regulations of the Alaska Department of Revenue and the Alaska Department of Labor prohibit publication of information about the assets, or number of employees, or other proprietary information of individual firms. Consequently, it is difficult to provide comprehensive and up to date information about individual firms.

PART A of the table below is comprised almost entirely of information from the U.S. Department of Commerce report issued October 1975 entitled: **Foreign Direct Investment in the United States (Interim Report of the Secretary of Commerce to the Congress in compliance with Section 10 of Public Law 93-479)**. PART B of the table provides additional information obtained from subsequent reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

PART A – INFORMATION FROM **FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES** (published October 1975)[a]

INDUSTRY	U.S. FIRM	LOCATION(S) OF FACILITIES	FOREIGN OWNER	PERCENT OWNERSHIP	NATION OF DOMICILE	DATE OF INITIAL INVESTMENT	EMPLOYMENT
FOREST PRODUCTS	Alaska Pulp America, Inc.	Sitka Wrangell	Alaska Pulp Co.	100%	Japan	1954	About 800, plus another 700 800 loggers and others indirectly employed.
	South Central Timber Development Co.	Icy Bay Jakolof Bay	Iwakura-Gumi Lumber Co.	NA	Japan	1967	Sawmill at Jakolof Bay employs 40.
	Kodiak Lumber Mills, Inc.	Afognak Tyonek	Mitsui & Co.	NA	Japan	1973	NA
FISH PROCESSING	Whitney-Fidalgo Seafoods, Inc.	Anchorage Ketchikan Kodiak Naknek Petersburg Port Graham Uyak and others	Kyokuyo Hogei Co.	98%	Japan	1973	In 1978 and 1979, which were extremely good fishing years in Alaska, close to 10,000 workers were employed in on-shore fish processing during July, August, and September. On a 12-month basis, employment in fish processing averages 6,000 jobs in a good year. Production and employployment in fish processing plants is highly seasonal, with much variation from month to month and year to year. In many locations, the season may be less than two months long.
	Alaska Pacific Seafoods, Inc.	Kodiak	Marubeni-Iida	NA	Japan	NA	
	Bering Sea Fisheries, Inc.	Yukon River	Marubeni-Iida	25%	Japan	1972	
	Juneau Cold Storage Co.	Juneau	Marubeni-Iida	25%	Japan	1973	
	Kodiak King Crab, Inc.	Kodiak Port Williams	Marubeni-Iida	49.9%	Japan	1973	

NA = Information not available.

a/ In this section are a few items of recent employment information from sources other than **Foreign Direct Investment in the United States (October 1975)**.

Foreign Investment in Alaska (continued)

INDUSTRY	U.S. FIRM	LOCATION(S) OF FACILITIES	FOREIGN OWNER	PERCENT OWNERSHIP	NATION OF DOMICILE	DATE OF INITIAL INVESTMENT	EMPLOYMENT
FISH PROCESSING (contd)	Marubeni America Corp.	Bristol Bay	Marubeni-Iida	100%	Japan	NA	
	No. Pacific Processors	Kodiak Cordova	Marubeni-Iida	50%	Japan	NA	
	St. Elias Ocean Products	Cordova	Marubeni-Iida	NA	Japan	NA	
	Togiak Fisheries, Inc.	Togiak Quinhagak	Marubeni-Iida	49.9%	Japan	NA	
	B & B Fisheries, Inc.	Kodiak Valdez	Taiyo Gyogyo	70%	Japan	1967	
	Western Alaska Enterprises, Inc.	Does not operate its own facilities but manages production of salmon and herring roe in plants throughout Alaska.	Taiyo Gyogyo	100%	Japan	1963	See information on preceding page.
	Adak Aleutian Processors, Inc.	Adak	Nichiro Gyogyo	30%	Japan	1973	
	Orca Pacific Packing	Cordova	Mitsubishi	50%	Japan	1965	See information on preceding page.
	New Northern Processors, Inc.	Kodiak and others	Hokiyo Suisan & C. Itoh	50%	Japan	1974	
	Morpac, Inc.	Cordova	Nippon Suisan & Mitsui	37.5%	Japan	1973	
	Harbor Seafoods	Wrangell	Alaska Pulp Co	100%	Japan	NA	See information on preceding page.
	R. Lee Seafoods, Inc.	Soldotna	Kamai Fishing	NA	Japan	NA	
	Vita Food Products, Inc.	Two floating plants operating in Alaska	British-America Tobacco Co., Ltd.	100%	United Kingdom	1969	

Foreign Investment in Alaska (continued)

INDUSTRY	U.S. FIRM	LOCATION(S) OF FACILITIES	FOREIGN OWNER	PERCENT OWNERSHIP	NATION OF DOMICILE	DATE OF INITIAL INVESTMENT	EMPLOYMENT
PETROLEUM	Standard Oil of Ohio	North Slope	British Petroleum	25%	United Kingdom	NA	NA
	British Petroleum	North Slope	British Petroleum	100%	United Kingdom		
	Alyeska Pipeline Service Co.	Valdez to Prudhoe	BP Sohio	16% 33%	NA	NA	NA
PETROCHEMICAL	Urea plant of Collier Carbon & Chemical Co.	Kenai	Japan Gas Chemical Co.	50%	Japan	1966	Total employment of 130 in ammonia and prilled urea plants of Collier Carbon and Chemical. JGC has a 50% interest in the urea plant only, or about 1/6 of total investment.
NATURAL GAS	Marathon Oil and Phillips Petroleum	Port Nikiski	No ownership by foreigners. The Port Nikiski facility produces liquefied natural gas, which is sold under long term contract to Tokyo Electric Power Company and Tokyo Gas Company.			1967	--
TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED SERVICES	International In-Flight Catering Company	Anchorage	Japan Airlines	100%	Japan		90
	Japan Air Lines	Anchorage	Japan Airlines	100%	Japan		75 directly, 70 on contract
	White Pass and Yukon Railroad	Skagway	White Pass and Yukon Corp., Ltd.	100%	Canada	1898	200 (1979 estimate)

NA = Information not available.

PART B – INFORMATION FROM MORE RECENT U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REPORTS

INDUSTRY	U.S. FIRM	LOCATION(S) OF FACILITIES	FOREIGN OWNER	PERCENT OWNERSHIP	NATION OF DOMICILE	DATE OF TRANSACTION	TYPE OF TRANSACTION
WHOLESALE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	Pruet and Hughes Oil and Gas Properties	NA	Government of of France	NA	France	1975	NA
OIL & GAS FIELD SERVICES	Koniag, Inc.	Kodiak	Government of Saudi Arabia	NA	Saudi Arabia	1977	New Offices
NA	(Land)	NA	Daiwa Steel Tube Industries	NA	Japan	1978	Land Purchase

NA = Information not available.

Source: Office of Foreign Investment in the United States, U.S. Department of Commerce.

TOTAL ALASKAN EXPORTS, DOLLAR VALUES BY YEAR AND PHYSICAL QUANTITIES IN 1979

	Values (in dollars)					Quantities Exported in 1979	Price Per Unit
	1970	1976	1977	1978	1979		
MAJOR ALASKA PRODUCED ITEMS - TOTAL	106,285,029	284,926,147	353,221,066	554,904,552	825,352,708	--	--
FOREST PRODUCTS - TOTAL	68,373,270	149,456,943	179,212,546	168,484,385	271,135,894	--	--
LOGS	6,273,081	5,883,538	13,803,453	21,798,795	NA	NA	--
Western Hemlock	1,649,522	377,876	2,498,857	5,136,037	NA	NA	--
Cedar (almost 100% Red Cedar)	a	631,293	826,438	2,152,061	NA	NA	--
Spruce	a	a	a	10,173,917	NA	NA	--
Other	4,623,559	4,874,369	10,478,158	4,336,780	NA	NA	--
ROUGH SAWN LUMBER	29,675,273	67,056,127	67,494,921	68,750,777	NA	NA	--
Western Hemlock	7,967,061	27,828,838	28,734,462	31,906,210	NA	NA	--
Cedar (almost 100% Red Cedar)	91,064	368,920	1,559,090	21,655	NA	NA	--
Spruce	21,617,148	36,918,369	37,111,369	36,822,912	NA	NA	--
Other	0	1,940,000	90,000	0	NA	NA	--
PULP	31,939,341	66,919,124	91,160,623	76,749,409	NA	NA	--
Chemical Dissolving	29,414,339	65,549,222	89,385,711	75,450,657	NA	NA	--
Pulp Sulfite and Sulfate	2,525,002	1,369,902	1,774,912	1,298,752	NA	NA	--
OTHER FOREST PRODUCTS	485,575	9,598,154	6,753,549	1,185,404	NA	NA	--
Pulpwood - Chip Form	270,000	4,078,417	5,550,714	1,185,404	NA	NA	--
Hoopwood, Chips and Poles	0	5,519,737	885,579	0	NA	NA	--
Miscellaneous	215,575	0	317,256	0	NA	NA	--
SEAFOOD PRODUCTS - TOTAL[b]	9,838,322	13,376,159	52,106,269	205,707,131	357,047,566	156,612,062 lbs	$2.28
SALMON - FRESH AND FROZEN	3,386,129	501,530	5,303,666	39,396,446	116,152,610	58,458,392 lbs	$1.99
KING CRAB - FROZEN	29,525	15,800	7,233,577	74,268,410	70,947,746	29,513,273 lbs	$2.40
FISH ROE	a	a	a	52,609,528	78,124,198	12,771,498 lbs	$6.12
SNOW CRAB - FROZEN	a	a	a	27,648,298	53,384,828	33,385,151 lbs	$1.60
OTHER FISH AND SHELLFISH	6,422,668	12,858,829	39,569,026	11,784,449	38,438,184	22,483,748 lbs	$1.71
NATURAL GAS	23,416,591	91,225,414	95,325,627	111,442,000	122,536,000	55,588,902 MCF	$2.20
UREA	2,555,464	16,745,965	20,059,126	59,837,567	73,719,496	649,279 STN	$113.54
AMMONIA	2,101,382	14,121,666	6,517,498	9,433,469	913,752	16,317 STN	$56.00
OTHER ITEMS EXPORTED FROM ALASKA[c]	23,598,571	10,938,280	38,936,253	56,921,198	87,694,709	--	--
TOTAL EXPORTS FROM ALASKA	129,883,600	295,864,427	392,157,319	611,825,750	913,047,417	--	--

a/ Not reported separately.
b/ These figures do not include substantial amounts of Alaskan seafood products transshipped through U.S. West Coast ports to Japan.
c/ Most of these commodities are produced in states other than Alaska and are transshipped from the West Coast through Anchorage.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

NOTE: Values and quantities of forest products exported from Alaska are shown on pages B-11 and B-12.

ALASKAN EXPORTS TO JAPAN, DOLLAR VALUES BY YEAR AND PHYSICAL QUANTITIES IN 1979

	Values (in dollars)					Quantities Exported in 1979	Price Per Unit
	1970	1976	1977	1978	1979		
MAJOR ALASKA PRODUCED ITEMS - TOTAL	92,241,592	228,553,992	286,112,789	448,748,330	703,305,600	--	--
FOREST PRODUCTS - TOTAL	59,003,070	124,532,148	141,337,118	135,860,518	236,369,549	--	--
LOGS	5,972,281	5,251,163	13,083,865	19,803,161	57,148,018	120,796 MBF	$473.10
Western Hemlock	1,583,522	290,126	2,464,007	5,136,037	15,034,674	41,718 MBF	$360.39
Cedar (almost 100 Red Cedar)	a	143,918	355,680	205,562	3,790,126	4,294 MBF	$882.66
Spruce	a	a	a	10,124,782	30,527,474	66,924 MBF	$456.15
Other	4,388,759	4,817,119	10,264,108	4,336,780	7,795,744	7,860 MBF	$991.82
ROUGH SAWN LUMBER	29,728,292	66,799,608	66,239,701	68,583,046	102,026,524	275,861 MBF	$369.85
Western Hemlock	7,957,061	27,798,828	28,722,306	31,777,309	53,070,680	170,149 MBF	$311.91
Cedar (almost 100% Red Cedar)	91,064	289,600	417,702	21,655	152,700	435 MBF	$351.03
Spruce	21,617,148	36,771,180	37,009,693	36,784,082	47,752,955	101,408 MBF	$470.90
Other	63,019	1,940,000	90,000	0	1,050,189	3,869 MBF	$271.44
PULP	22,879,941	42,883,223	55,260,003	46,198,907	73,224,115	--	--
Chemical Dissolving	21,459,315	42,883,223	55,260,003	45,846,408	71,048,658	159,992 STN	$444.08
Pulp Sulfite and Sulfate	1,420,626	0	0	352,499	2,175,457	5,509 STN	$394.89
OTHER FOREST PRODUCTS	422,556	9,598,154	6,753,549	1,185,404	3,970,892	--	--
Pulpwood - Chip Form	270,000	4,078,417	5,550,714	1,185,404	3,970,892	81,906 STN	$48.48
Hoopwood, Chips and Poles	0	5,519,737	885,579	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous	152,556	0	317,256	0	0	0	
SEAFOOD PRODUCTS - TOTAL[b]	9,216,891	12,796,430	49,450,044	201,445,812	344,400,051	148,423,765 lbs	$2.32
SALMON - FRESH AND FROZEN	2,858,958	459,665	4,004,694	38,823,354	118,187,908	58,466,586 lbs	$2.02
KING CRAB - FROZEN	0	0	7,202,093	74,249,532	70,896,399	29,501,530 lbs	$2.40
FISH ROE	a	a	a	52,534,012	77,508,146	11,981,540 lbs	$6.47
SNOW CRAB - FROZEN	a	a	a	27,644,418	53,375,907	33,383,563 lbs	$1.60
OTHER FISH AND SHELLFISH	6,357,933	12,336,765	38,243,093	8,194,496	24,431,691	15,090,546 lbs	$1.62
NATURAL GAS	22,348,782	91,225,414	95,325,627	111,442,000	122,536,000	55,588,902 MCF	$2.20
AMMONIA	1,672,649	0	0	0	0	0	--
OTHER ITEMS EXPORTED FROM ALASKA[c]	8,098,779	2,721,738	2,051,266	22,413,129	35,140,061	--	--
TOTAL EXPORTS FROM ALASKA	100,340,371	231,275,730	288,164,015	471,161,459	738,445,661	--	--

a/ Not reported separately.
b/ These figures do not include substantial amounts of Alaskan seafood products transshipped through U.S. West Coast ports to Japan.
c/ Most of these commodities are produced in states other than Alaska and are transshipped from the West Coast through Anchorage.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

DOLLAR VALUES OF ALASKAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY NATION: 1970, 1977, 1978 and 1979

(in thousands of dollars)

EXPORTS						IMPORTS					
Destination Country	1970	1977	1978	1979	Percent of 1979 Total	Country of Origin	1970	1977	1978	1979	Percent of 1979 Total
Japan	$100,340	$288,164	$471,161	$738,446	80.9%	Singapore	$ 100	$ 37,849	$ 38,821	$ 53,214	41.5%
India	4,903	15,339	40,743	29,232	3.2%	Canada	25,530	36,748	29,726	32,220	25.1%
Republic of Korea	1,974	8,880	8,654	23,529	2.6%	Indonesia	0	20,725	19,755	10,681	8.3%
People's Republic of China	0	8,262	18,711	32,353	3.5%	Japan	42,877	43,629	19,307	16,852	13.1%
Republic of China (Taiwan)	1,480	8,574	8,091	12,097	1.3%	Italy	20	127	4,570	5,908	4.6%
Canada	10,479	29,155	7,269	7,241	0.8%	Venezuela	3,639	3,350	7,160	4,558	3.6%
United Kingdom	369	4,248	6,393	2,362	0.3%	United Kingdom	171	1,905	1,412	1,093	0.9%
Brazil	0	0	11,000	8,248	0.9%	France	59	200	875	867	0.7%
Thailand	192	3,821	4,307	3,469	0.4%	Hong Kong	48	234	272	209	0.2%
Egypt	0	4,283	3,124	2,850	0.3%	Switzerland	49	57	214	41	--
El Salvador	0	1,412	3,720	0	0.0%	West Germany	341	843	265	700	0.5%
Algeria	0	0	2,023	27	--	Republic of China	1	212	188	403	0.3%
Costa Rica	0	1,243	2,615	0	0.0%	Sweden	24	770	95	15	--
Guatemala	0	209	1,640	0	0.0%	Denmark	14	46	51	31	--
West Germany	391	3,426	1,398	1,582	0.2%	Netherlands	46	131	45	15	--
Total 15 Countries	$120,128	$377,016	$590,849	$861,436	94.3%	Total 15 Countries	$72,919	$146,826	$122,756	$126,807	98.9%
Total All Countries	$129,884	$392,157	$611,826	$913,047	100.0%	Total All Countries	$78,372	$154,416	$132,433	$128,232	100.0%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

VALUATION OF RESIDENTIAL, NONRESIDENTIAL AND TOTAL BUILDING INCLUDED IN BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN SELECTED AREAS OF ALASKA: 1974 - 1979

(in thousands of dollars)

	Annual					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Anchorage:						
Residential	$ 88,171.3	$125,022.5	$101,094.0	$156,852.5	$145,691.5	$ 73,565.8
Nonresidential	72,467.3	117,744.5	117,269.7	204,299.6	69,435.7	45,190.6
Total	$160,638.6	$242,767.0	$218,363.7	$361,152.1	$215,127.3	$118,756.4
Fairbanks:						
Residential	$ 20,515.0	$ 44,043.4	$ 44,624.8	$ 52,279.9	$ 33,139.7	$ 22,800.1
Nonresidential	26,293.8	93,734.0	94,336.7	31,379.4	17,448.2	17,356.7
Total	$ 46,808.8	$137,777.4	$138,961.5	$ 83,659.3	$50,587.9	$ 40,156.8
Juneau:						
Residential	$ 4,330.3	$ 7,468.4	$ 15,311.9	$ 22,293.1	$ 18,066.3	$ 17,774.4
Nonresidential	10,818.3	3,469.9	7,834.2	8,261.2	13,019.4	15,622.3
Total	$ 15,148.6	$ 10,938.3	$ 23,146.1	$ 30,554.3	$ 31,085.7	$ 33,396.7
Total All Areas:						
Residential	$113,016.6	$176,534.3	$161,030.7	$231,425.5	$196,897.5	$114,140.3
Nonresidential	109,579.4	214,948.4	219,440.6	243,940.2	99,903.3	78,169.6
Total	$222,596.0	$391,482.7	$380,471.3	$475,365.7	$296,800.9	$912,309.9

Source: City and Borough Building Officials.

TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILY DWELLING UNITS INCLUDED IN BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN SELECTED URBAN AREAS OF ALASKA 1970 - 1979

	1970			1971			1972		
	Single Family	Multiple Family	Total	Single Family	Multiple Family	Total	Single Family	Multiple Family	Total
Anchorage	1,400E	1,600E	3,000	1,385	1,665	3,050	1,445	1,506	2,951
Cordova	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Fairbanks	242	202	444	224	124	348	263	176	439
Homer	4	2	6	9	3	12	9	2	11
Juneau	51	106	157	82	139	221	114	291	405
Kenai	17	0	17	23	0	23	22	0	22
Ketchikan	34	20	54	52	74	126	69	37	106
Kodiak	NA	NA	NA	19	4	23	25	68	93
Palmer	19	0	19	10	5	15	9	0	9
Petersburg	7	4	11	7	0	7	2	0	2
Seldovia	1	0	1	3	0	3	1	0	1
Seward	8	0	8	2	6	8	3	36	39
Sitka	14	4	18	17	2	19	31	10	41
Soldotna	11	0	11	4	0	4	16	0	16
Valdez	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	6
Wrangell	3	0	3	5	0	5	4	2	6
TOTAL	1,812	1,938	3,750	1,842	2,022	3,864	2,017	2,132	4,149

	1973			1974			1975		
	Single Family	Multiple Family	Total	Single Family	Multiple Family	Total	Single Family	Multiple Family	Total
Anchorage	1,402	684	2,086	1,798	1,024	2,822	1,827	2,183	4,010
Cordova	7	0	7	35	31	66	16	3	19
Fairbanks	298	148	446	500	94	594	679	372	1,051
Homer	15	2	17	10	25	35	13	0	13
Juneau	102	143	245	66	36	102	114	30	144
Kenai	13	0	13	25	0	25	54	26	80
Ketchikan	41	119	160	57	18	75	52	40	92
Kodiak	25	6	31	43	0	43	36	107	143
Palmer	0	2	2	7	0	7	8	0	8
Petersburg	10	4	14	12	15	27	14	0	14
Seldovia	8	0	8	5	2	7	3	2	5
Seward	1	0	1	4	0	4	3	0	3
Sitka	34	32	66	42	28	70	38	19	57
Soldotna	11	0	11	21	16	37	63	24	87
Valdez	6	0	6	51	110	161	65	20	85
Wrangell	6	2	8	12	4	16	8	1	9
TOTAL	1,979	1,142	3,121	2,688	1,403	4,091	2,993	2,827	5,820

(Continued on next page)

DWELLING UNITS (CONTINUED)

	1976			1977		
	Single Family	Multiple Family	Total	Single Family	Multiple Family	Total
Anchorage	1,269	2,216	3,485	1,995	2,502	4,457
Cordova	6	0	6	5	7	12
Fairbanks	513	485	998	641	920	1,561
Homer	33	27	60	68	36	104
Juneau	179	99	278	305	120	425
Kenai	96	58	154	84	179	263
Ketchikan	36	73	109	70	86	156
Kodiak	63	10	73	53	167	220
Palmer	26	46	72	55	20	75
Petersburg	1	0	1	9	4	13
Seldovia	11	1	12	8	0	8
Seward	8	3	11	21	18	39
Sitka	78	27	105	57	83	140
Soldotna	95	41	136	99	75	174
Valdez	7	32	39	9	24	33
Wrangell	12	2	14	3	5	8
TOTAL	2,433	3,120	5,553	3,442	4,288	7,730

	1978			1979		
	Single Family	Multiple Family	Total	Single Family	Multiple Family	Total
Anchorage	1,492	1,426	2,918	588	639	1,227
Cordova	4	0	4	4	22	26
Fairbanks	576	221	797	388	31	419
Homer	42	29	71	40	62	102
Juneau	285	46	331	273	35	308
Kenai	104	44	148	43	0	43
Ketchikan	59	36	95	68	54	122
Kodiak	161	87	248	39	7	46
Palmer	89	36	125	62	6	68
Petersburg	20	1	21	23	0	23
Seldovia	8	0	8	4	18	22
Seward	12	24	36	4	46	50
Sitka	26	71	97	44	15	59
Soldotna	56	12	68	40	0	40
Valdez	14	0	14	24	3	37
Wrangell	5	0	5	6	0	6
TOTAL	2,953	2,033	4,986	1,650	938	2,588

E = Estimated
NA = Not Available
Source: City and Borough building officials, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

LAW ENFORCEMENT & FIRE PROTECTION STATISTICS

Jail Facilities	Population of Facility	
	1978	1979
McLaughlin Youth Center, Anchorage	137	137
Anchorage Correctional Center (3rd Avenue)	54	81
Ridgeview Correctional Center	28	24
Anchorage Correctional Center ANNEX	101	76
Eagle River Correctional Center	71	91
Fairbanks Correctional Center	146	105
Juneau Correctional Center	106	102
Ketchikan Correctional Center	21	31
Nome Correctional Center	23	30
Palmer Correctional Center	42	44
Residents in Out-of-State Facilities	127	154

Police Protection	1978	1979
Number of Employees	786	710
Number of Commissioned Officers	441	385
Number of Criminal Investigations	13,156	9,923
Number of all Investigations	21,726	16,150
Vehicle Patrol Units	260	256

Fire Protection	1978	1979
Number of Fire Stations in State	198	145
Number of Fire Departments Registered with Fire Marshall	226	222
Number of Full-Time Firefighers	138	333
Number of Volunteer Firefighters	2,627	2,783

(Military Personnel and Units are not included)

Source: Alaska Department of Public Safety. (Table was first published in **State of Alaska Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1979.**)

MILES OF HIGHWAY
(including Marine Highway)

	1978		1979	
	Paved	Unpaved	Paved	Unpaved
Federal Aid - Primary	1,489	640	1,494	703
Federal Aid - Secondary	487	1,213	484	1,318
Federal Aid - Urban	118	6	109	6
State Maintenance and Local Service	115	1,078	130	1,110
Borough Government Roads		495		617
Local City Streets		723		714
National Park, Forest and Reservation Roads		1,586		1,749
Other Roads (including military)		4,205		2,618
Marine Highway (Ferries) - Total		1,416		1,421
Federal Aid - Primary		773		844
Federal Aid - Secondary		643		577
GRAND TOTALS		13,571		12,473

Source: Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

RECREATIONAL AREAS AND FACILITIES

RECREATIONAL AREAS BY TYPE	Number of Acres 1979
Federal Parks and Monuments	7,562,000
Federal Wildlife Refuges and Conservation Areas	19,848,538
Federal Forests	22,727,000
State Parks and Monuments	3,000,000
Other Government Parks	9,500
TOTAL	53,600,070

TYPE OF RECREATIONAL FACILITY	Number of Public Recreational Facilities[a]
Boat Launching Ramps and Floats	5,225
Playground and Game Areas	206
Skating Areas	113
Golf Course	4
Outdoor Swimming Areas and Pools	13 (plus 2,606 feet of beach)
Alpine Ski Areas	21
Picnic Units (capacity 4X)	1,213
Camp Units (capacity 4X)	3,623
Trails (maintained in miles)	1,876

a/ Does not include Private Sector.

Source: Alaska Department of Natural Resources. (Table was first published in **State of Alaska Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1979.**)

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR FIVE YEARS – ANCHORAGE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
FY 1975 - 1979

OPERATIONS	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	JUL-DEC 1978	JUL-DEC 1979
Airport Carrier	53,333	57,369	55,179	59,883	61,431	31,599	32,179
Local & Itinerant - Civil	136,306	175,630	196,177	183,575	153,307	80,240	69,709
Local & Itinerant - Military	3,773	3,145	2,845	2,496	2,526	1,213	1,336
Totals	193,412	236,144	254,201	245,954	217,264	113,052	103,224
Lake Hood							
Local & Itinerant - Civil	51,894	58,363	64,988	84,340	78,102	47,430	46,353
Local & Itinerant - Military	6	0	1	13	21	6	8
Totals	51,900	58,363	64,989	84,353	78,123	47,436	46,361
Totals - Air Carrier	53,333	57,369	55,179	59,883	61,431	31,599	32,179
Local & Itinerant - Civil	188,200	233,993	261,165	267,915	231,409	127,670	116,062
Local & Itinerant - Military	3,779	3,145	2,846	2,509	2,547	1,219	1,344
Totals	245,312	294,507	319,190	330,307	295,387	160,488	149,585
Total Revenue Landings	34,607	38,229	42,970	47,350	47,413	25,341	21,878
Jet Landings	22,799	25,531	24,829	26,150	26,497	14,169	13,122
Passengers							
Arriving	700,161	856,736	944,863	955,628	995,864	523,211	522,777
Departing	712,433	869,832	962,229	979,636	1,018,651	546,018	544,076
Sub-Total	1,412,594	1,726,568	1,907,092	1,935,264	2,014,515	1,069,229	1,066,853
Transit	881,567	881,582	936,032	976,059	1,160,356	602,431	641,056
Totals	2,294,161	2,608,150	2,843,124	2,911,323	3,174,871	1,671,660	1,707,909
Freight (lbs)							
Arriving	90,331,365	106,666,793	105,365,271	98,358,565	103,589,738	58,017,328	52,953,286
Departing	111,884,498	155,116,057	185,507,160	162,669,378	115,885,827	80,567,400	80,132,443
Totals	202,215,863	261,782,850	290,872,431	261,027,943	259,475,565	138,584,728	133,085,729
Gasoline (gals)	214,440,352	226,477,553	234,837,720	247,184,094	267,901,025	143,245,615	126,292,810

Source: Division of Aviation, Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR FIVE YEARS – FAIRBANKS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
FY 1975 - 1979

OPERATIONS	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	JUL-DEC 1978	JUL-DEC 1979
Air Carrier	18,490	19,334	15,872	13,205	19,292	8,345	9,977
Local & Itinerant - Civil	160,485	170,782	190,938	151,250	126,050	67,096	77,410
Local & Itinerant - Military	1,490	1,358	1,411	1,398	1,485	697	993
Totals	180,465	191,474	208,221	165,853	146,827	76,138	88,380
Total Revenue Landings	28,556	22,660	18,712	14,298	13,136	6,475	6,479
Jet Landings	6,280	7,135	5,995	5,301	6,166	3,019	3,856
Passengers							
Arriving	270,644	351,080	320,111	257,040	229,583	121,589	119,431
Departing	293,429	357,359	327,990	265,202	242,783	135,595	128,084
Sub-Total	564,073	708,439	648,101	522,242	472,366	257,185	247,515
Transit	29,802	1,323	2,032	5,106	6,439	6,271	257
Totals	593,875	709,762	650,133	527,348	478,805	263,455	247,772
Freight (lbs)							
Arriving	42,338,998	45,969,092	36,384,164	40,428,172	35,713,840	21,733,735	10,925,885
Departing	376,826,130	211,725,202	119,909,178	127,633,677	97,593,169	36,439,993	34,260,210
Totals	419,165,128	257,694,294	156,293,342	168,061,849	133,307,009	58,173,728	45,186,095
Gasoline (gals)	29,605,485	16,770,326	12,671,705	11,313,874	19,705,598	6,028,379	24,216,929

Source: Division of Aviation, Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

State of Alaska International Airports
Total Air Carrier Activity
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Revenue Landings		Passengers				Freight (Tons)		
	Jets	Total	In	Out	Through	Total	In	Out	Total
1970	22,531	44,075	595,826	605,968	856,919	2,058,713	32,069	98,907	130,976
1971	21,441	34,832	548,111	569,838	857,048	1,974,997	30,312	73,867	104,179
1972	25,271	37,539	598,160	608,182	718,261	1,924,603	36,563	70,488	107,051
1973	23,053	34,390	618,676	630,697	677,740	1,927,113	32,979	68,880	101,859
1974	23,791	41,495	699,540	715,950	840,203	2,255,693	52,009	111,235	163,244
1975	29,079	63,163	970,805	1,005,862	911,369	2,888,036	66,335	244,355	310,690
1976	32,666	60,889	1,207,816	1,227,191	882,905	3,317,912	76,318	183,421	259,739
1977	30,824	61,682	1,264,974	1,290,219	938,064	3,493,257	70,875	152,708	223,583
1978	31,700	61,407	1,211,933	1,244,041	981,165	3,437,139	69,617	142,277	211,894
1979	32,663	60,549	1,255,447	1,261,434	1,166,795	3,653,676	69,652	126,739	196,391
JUL-DEC 1978	17,188	31,816	644,800	681,613	608,702	1,935,115	39,876	58,504	98,379
JUL-DEC 1979	16,978	28,357	642,208	672,160	641,313	1,955,681	31,940	57,196	89,136

Source: Division of Aviation, Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

PERSONS ENTERING ALASKA VIA ALCAN HIGHWAY
Tok Station
1970 - 1979, Monthly Comparisons

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	% Change 1978-79
January	2,757	2,393	2,322	2,390	2,294	4,265	4,246	3,199	2,322	1,906	-18%
February	3,215	1,883	2,563	2,575	2,272	4,848	4,233	3,650	2,246	1,916	-15%
March	3,984	2,824	2,768	2,824	2,799	6,217	4,992	4,405	3,091	3,292	7%
April	5,541	3,779	4,738	4,734	4,956	8,987	6,908	6,882	4,944	4,306	-13%
May	7,001	5,313	6,551	6,609	6,542	10,851	8,666	7,430	6,669	6,023	-10%
June	16,310	14,543	13,031	13,657	15,585	19,531	17,316	17,635	16,616	15,644	-6%
July	28,383	26,621	24,390	30,254	19,592	30,168	28,105	27,610	26,852	25,514	-5%
August	19,827	18,847	19,855	24,573	20,483	27,934	25,551	24,504	24,899	22,214	-11%
September	8,838	7,848	10,137	12,257	13,247	15,323	13,541	13,121	13,736	12,132	-12%
October	3,356	2,977	3,520	3,646	14,477	5,568	4,678	4,332	3,957	3,284	-17%
November	939	2,281	2,647	2,669	4,309	4,194	3,420	2,855	2,384	2,069	-13%
December	1,896	1,819	1,694	1,722	3,472	2,932	2,511	2,004	1,905	1,917	1%
TOTAL	102,047	92,128	94,216	107,910	110,028	140,818	124,853	117,627	109,621	100,217	-9%
Monthly Average	8,504	7,677	7,851	8,993	9,169	11,735	10,404	9,802	9,135	8,351	-9%

Source: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Anchorage. (Table was first published by the Fairbanks North Star Borough Community Information Center.)

EMBARKING PASSENGERS AND VEHICLES ON ALASKAN MAINLINE FERRIES BY PORT[a]
1965, 1970, 1972 - 1979
(in thousands)

	1965		1970		1972		1973		1974	
	P	V	P	V	P	V	P	V	P	V
SOUTHEASTERN SYSTEM										
Seattle	0	0	7.2	3.3	11.8	4.3	11.8	4.3	18.0	6.1
Prince Rupert	25.3	6.5	27.4	7.2	27.6	7.0	27.6	7.0	28.1	7.5
Ketchikan	17.0	3.4	19.4	4.0	20.9	4.8	20.9	4.8	23.8	4.6
Wrangell	6.1	1.0	5.8	1.5	7.9	1.4	7.9	1.4	9.1	1.7
Petersburg	7.0	1.2	6.6	1.6	8.5	1.5	8.5	1.5	11.3	1.9
Sitka	6.3	1.1	3.9	0.9	5.3	1.1	5.3	1.1	5.8	1.1
Juneau	26.4	5.5	24.5	6.1	31.4	7.2	31.4	7.2	32.5	7.2
Haines	24.5	6.6	26.6	8.5	31.0	9.5	31.0	9.5	29.2	9.1
Skagway	11.1	1.5	13.3	1.9	16.9	2.1	16.9	2.1	16.7	2.2
Vancouver	--	--	2.5	0.6	1.3	0.5	1.3	0.5	--	--
TOTAL	123.7	26.8	137.2	28.5	162.7	39.4	162.7	39.4	174.7	41.4
SOUTHWESTERN SYSTEM										
Cordova	2.0	0.6	2.0	0.7	2.8	0.7	2.8	0.9	4.1	1.1
Valdez	1.6	0.6	8.0	2.3	11.4	2.8	13.5	3.1	12.7	3.1
Whittier	--	--	6.9	15.4	9.4	2.1	10.1	2.1	10.1	2.2
Homer	0.8	0.3	2.5	1.0	3.1	1.2	4.3	1.5	4.9	1.7
Seldovia	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.7	2.2	0.9
Kodiak	1.0	1.0	3.2	1.0	5.1	1.6	5.2	1.9	5.8	2.0
Seward	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.4	0.7	1.6	0.7	4.2	1.1
Anchorage	--	--	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.4	0.3	--	--
Port Lions	--	--	--	--	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3
TOTAL	6.9	3.2	25.8	7.7	35.9	9.9	40.7	11.3	44.6	12.4

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979	
	P	V	P	V	P	V	P	V	P	V
SOUTHEASTERN SYSTEM										
Seattle	18.5	5.4	18.1	6.4	19.1	7.2	19.0	6.2	24.4	7.3
Prince Rupert	30.6	8.7	29.7	8.7	19.8	6.6	22.3	6.5	18.7	5.6
Ketchikan	21.8	3.6	23.0	4.8	18.9	4.3	19.0	4.2	19.3	4.4
Wrangell	9.6	2.5	8.3	1.8	6.7	1.6	6.9	1.6	7.3	1.7
Petersburg	11.4	3.1	11.1	2.2	9.5	1.9	9.7	2.1	9.9	2.2
Sitka	5.6	1.4	6.3	1.5	4.9	1.3	4.8	1.3	6.8	1.6
Juneau	34.0	7.7	32.9	7.3	27.4	6.2	31.0	7.1	31.7	7.1
Haines	34.8	11.0	34.5	11.1	27.9	8.8	31.7	7.1	30.3	9.7
Skagway	18.2	2.5	17.8	2.5	14.6	2.2	17.5	2.4	21.0	3.5
Vancouver	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	184.5	45.9	181.7	46.3	148.5	40.0	161.9	38.6	169.4	42.9
SOUTHWESTERN SYSTEM										
Cordova	4.1	1.1	4.7	1.2	4.2	1.3	4.1	1.2	4.9	1.3
Valdez	12.6	3.2	13.7	3.4	11.8	3.2	14.8	3.6	15.9	3.9
Whittier	9.3	2.1	8.8	1.9	7.3	1.7	9.9	2.1	10.4	2.1
Homer	5.5	1.8	5.4	1.6	4.9	2.0	5.0	1.9	6.2	2.3
Seldovia	2.2	0.8	2.4	0.6	2.0	0.8	2.5	0.9	2.5	1.0
Kodiak	6.1	2.1	4.9	1.8	4.6	2.1	5.0	2.0	4.7	1.9
Seward	4.8	1.5	4.2	1.1	3.1	1.2	4.5	1.5	3.9	1.2
Anchorage	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Port Lions	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
TOTAL	45.0	12.8	44.4	11.7	38.8	12.5	46.6	13.2	48.9	13.8

P = Passengers
V = Vehicles
a/ Figures do not include M/V LeConte, Chilkat, or Aurora.
Source: Division of Marine Transportation, Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

PORT OF ANCHORAGE FREIGHT MOVEMENTS IN TONS[a]
BY COMMODITY: 1965, 1970, 1972 - 1979

	1965	1970	1972	1973	1974
Freight N.O.S.[b]	17,046	1,258	1,805	1,845	8,005
Cement, Drilling Mud, etc.	569	24,510	7,459	14,994	18,225
Iron & Steel Articles	10,816	3,459	6,828	3,336	14,787
Lumber	9,532	197	393	539	13,921
Oil Field & Equipment Supplies	228	2,279	--	--	--
Petroleum Bulk	675,052	1,320,960	1,501,184	1,507,994	1,595,667
Petroleum N.O.S.	865	2,169	639	1,008	2,220
Vans, Flats, Containers	192,777	478,234	462,546	476,883	590,474
Vehicles	15,323	4,543	4,271	5,739	11,846
Plastic Material, Insulation	--	--	--	--	--
Total	922,208	1,837,609	1,985,125	2,012,338	2,255,175

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Freight N.O.S.	7,564	6,147	3,073	5,784	2,324
Cement, Drilling Mud, etc.	44,384	40,360	37,943	21,879	21,423
Iron & Steel Articles	8,823	7,421	13,680	14,184	5,751
Lumber	8,315	266	2,748	272	34
Oil Field & Equipment Supplies	--	--	--	0	0
Petroleum Bulk	1,290,065	1,695,000	1,130,986	977,600	678,008
Petroleum N.O.S.	2,084	1,395	851	604	1,427
Vans, Flats, Containers	838,676	978,610	978,584	1,013,427	934,125
Vehicles	21,518	36,677	40,360	39,746	28,626
Plastic Material, Insulation	391	1,273	0	0	0
Total	2,851,820	2,767,149	2,208,225	2,073,495	1,671,720

a/ Includes both inbound and outbound traffic from local, domestic and foreign ports.

b/ N.O.S. = Not Otherwise Specified.

Source: Port of Anchorage.

ALASKA RAILROAD OPERATIONS SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)
Fiscal Years 1970 - 1979[a]

	FY70	FY71	FY72	FY73	FY74	FY75	FY76	FY77	FY78	FY79	% Change 1978-79
Operating Revenue	$18,329	$15,078	$ 21,097	$16,996	$20,783	$41,416	$52,517	$ 33,376	$ 27,440	$ 23,100	-16%
Non-Operating Revenue	566	629	649	681	703	871	1,161	1,646	1,651	2,081	26%
Total Revenues	18,895	15,707	21,746	17,677	21,486	42,287	53,678	35,022	29,091	25,181	-13%
Operating Expenses	18,568	18,694	21,028	20,057	22,389	35,885	49,406	35,727	33,412	31,564	-6%
Extra-ordinary Expenses	370	--	279	427	--	321	1,038	809	543	40	-93%
Non-Operating Expenses	116	109	151	153	158	272	191	255	213	204	-4%
Total Expenses	19,054	18,803	21,458	20,637	22,547	36,478	50,625	36,791	34,168	31,808	-7%
Net Profit	(159)	(3,096)	288	(2,960)	(1,061)	5,807	3,043	(1,769)	(5,077)	(6,627)	-31%
Capital Expenditures	2,828	2,479	1,842	1,260	313	2,772	8,602	8,316	5,823	8,181	40%
Revenue Tons of Major Commodities (in thousands of dollars)											
Sand and Gravel	NA	3	3	2	1	1	104	700	727	637	-12%
Bulk Petroleum	NA	248	406	363	414	557	624	532	374	220	-41%
Coal	NA	600	607	565	563	584	607	550	593	524	-12%
Iron and Steel Pipe and Fittings	NA	29	68	11	15	107	174	16	28	33	18%
Piggyback	NA	49	35	48	57	95	114	100	100	89	-11%
Forest Products	NA	43	51	49	56	120	124	82	68	55	-19%
Manufactured Iron and Steel	NA	20	21	18	37	60	89	19	12	12	0%
Cement	NA	16	12	15	14	25	32	42	33	33	0%
Machinery and Machines	NA	16	16	12	21	60	31	47	47	24	-49%
Mfrs. and Misc. NOS	NA	32	43	32	34	44	29	17	13	25	92%
Other	NA	165	344	216	165	209	260	200	183	156	-15%
Total	1,404	1,221	1,606	1,331	1,377	1,862	2,188	2,305	2,178	1,808	-17%
Passengers	80,000	94,000	102,000	74,000	84,000	81,000	84,500	103,632	126,277	151,045	20%

a/ The Federal Government changed its fiscal year from July 1 - June 30 to October 1 - September 30 beginning in FY1977, resulting in a transition quarter in 1976. To avoid a 15-month fiscal year for comparisons, these statistics use July 1, 1975 through June 30, 1976 as FY 1976, and October 1, 1976 through September 20, 1977, dropping the transition quarter.

( ) Indiates a deficit.

NA Not Available.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration, Alaska Railroad. (Table was first published by the Fairbanks North Star Borough Community Information Center.)

VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS: 1970-1979

Location	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979[a]	% Change 1978-1979	% Change 1970-1979
Anchorage	108,967	119,346	131,430	129,868	161,414	169,118	177,523	209,582	201,823	152,049	-25%	40%
Fairbanks	26,403	28,030	30,118	33,345	41,785	44,696	48,342	41,551	40,945	42,202	3%	60%
Juneau	6,686	7,321	8,078	9,175	10,151	9,666	10,570	10,537	10,205	13,043	28%	95%
Ketchikan	5,373	5,538	6,166	6,662	7,755	6,278	6,899	7,580	6,398	9,065	42%	69%
Sitka	1,950	1,838	2,068	2,643	2,870	2,688	3,046	3,138	3,003	3,400	13%	74%
Eagle River	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,438	1,397	4,117	10,299	150%	--
Nome	664	689	938	1,042	844	1,193	977	1,280	1,065	1,043	-2%	57%
Haines	1,058	1,054	1,056	1,155	1,416	1,396	1,246	2,108	1,363	1,167	-14%	10%
Yakutat	--	136	14	--	--	--	10	190	235	265	13%	--
Talkeetna	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	403	505	1,410	179%	--
Bethel	299	322	369	318	396	1	283	624	559	908	62%	204%
Tok	476	514	482	797	918	1,340	1,106	1,281	1,204	1,249	4%	162%
Glennallen	960	999	1,107	1,046	1,009	1,721	2,152	2,202	2,002	2,010	0%	109%
Delta Junction	1,368	1,367	1,422	1,664	1,692	1,831	2,154	2,109	1,959	2,180	11%	59%
Valdez	635	666	599	700	1,096	1,937	2,904	3,359	1,918	2,290	19%	261%
Cordova	803	866	859	953	1,070	1,118	1,080	1,081	1,101	1,486	35%	85%
Unalaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	192	57	89	56%	--
Palmer	4,115	4,979	5,503	5,783	6,365	7,251	9,163	10,635	10,760	13,778	28%	235%
Hoonah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	61	--	115	--	--
Wrangell	563	673	821	727	---	643	---	280	---	1,098	---	95%
Kodiak	3,487	3,459	3,748	4,140	4,892	4,511	4,619	5,070	4,425	5,135	16%	47%
Kenai	6,176	6,218	6,211	7,069	5,834	5,375	6,064	7,427	6,852	7,362	7%	19%
Naknek	270	267	283	13	--	19	210	59	172	258	50%	-4%
Skagway	422	442	438	423	509	602	643	769	607	719	18%	70%
Nenana	379	469	469	431	708	760	878	1,272	1,029	1,201	17%	217%
Petersburg	1,098	1,034	1,101	1,182	1,737	1,409	2,016	952	2,006	2,226	11%	103%
Dillingham	300	314	363	348	402	443	418	494	595	756	27%	152%
Kotzebue	--	--	--	--	96	212	192	249	183	231	26%	--
Seward	1,154	1,155	1,255	1,154	1,383	1,329	1,577	1,645	1,743	1,955	12%	69%
Homer	1,450	1,434	1,530	1,864	2,096	2,427	2,778	3,127	2,701	4,695	74%	224%
Soldotna	--	--	--	43	2,304	3,758	4,364	6,014	5,814	6,218	7%	--
Barrow	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	188	--	--
Seattle	--	--	--	--	836	1,981	2,707	3,004	2,871	3,439	20%	--
Other	780	784	362	18	--	--	--	--	--	8,571	--	--
Vehicles by Type												
Passenger	97,437	104,231	110,021	114,223	135,902	141,019	153,143	171,058	168,738	159,918	-5%	64%
Motorcycle	9,348	10,531	11,431	11,483	13,008	12,846	13,335	14,279	12,736	9,842	-23%	5%
Commercial Trailer	3,375	3,186	3,843	4,061	5,621	7,804	8,165	11,510	7,154	7,091	-1%	110%
Trailer	16,875	18,602	20,475	22,073	25,918	25,733	27,593	30,392	30,606	27,842	-9%	65%
Commercial Truck	10,382	8,241	9,347	8,533	11,676	17,114	18,215	24,692	21,953	16,368	-25%	58%
Pickup	30,596	37,126	41,309	44,333	54,683	60,226	68,222	72,853	72,623	75,287	4%	146%
Bus	534	539	669	912	857	1,136	1,300	1,091	868	1,134	31%	112%
Snowmobile	5,412	5,591	7,824	5,168	7,173	4,414	4,152	3,797	3,539	4,618	30%	-15%
Other	1,877	1,867	1,871	1,777	4,740	3,411	1,248	0	0	0	--	--
Total	175,836	189,914	206,790	212,563	259,578	273,703	295,373	329,672	318,217	302,100	-5%	72%

a/ 1979 statistics are compiled by zip code location, not by location activity as in previous years.

Source: Division of Motor Vehicles, Alaska Department of Public Safety.

MOTOR FUEL SOLD OR DISTRIBUTED IN ALASKA
(thousands of gallons)

	Fiscal Years Ending June 30					
	FY76	FY77	FY78	FY79	JUL-DEC 1978	JUL-DEC 1979
TAXABLE FUEL - TOTAL	499,579	448,665	477,300	502,486	260,544	284,010
Aviation Jet	117,857	96,218	110,893	112,229	58,862	72,822
Aviation Gas	13,266	14,410	15,057	15,768	9,044	9,649
Highway Diesel	148,691	122,320	121,213	78,222	45,964	24,337
Highway Gas	179,697	182,313	178,220	180,542	95,031	88,292
Highway - Other	1,084	535	7,709	59,740	21,692	53,251
Marine Diesel	23,675	26,975	37,924	47,706	24,716	30,177
Marine Gas	5,645	5,894	6,284	7,672	4,936	5,268
Marine Other	9,664	0	0	607	300	214
EXEMPT FUEL - TOTAL	381,040	294,651	318,692	442,649	215,184	221,850
Aviation Jet	285,529	212,451	242,965	281,568	137,329	145,291
Aviation Gas	1,169	1,183	1,336	559	288	281
Highway Diesel	73,016	59,973	56,438	53,385	68,808	21,407
Highway Gas	4,919	4,285	6,668	14,677	4,954	9,298
Off-Highway Diesel	a	a	a	84,943	a	42,669
Marine Diesel	16,105	16,232	10,990	7,146	3,547	2,726
Marine Gas	302	527	295	371	258	178
TAXABLE & EXEMPT - GRAND TOTAL	880,619	743,316	795,992	945,135	475,728	505,860
Aviation Jet	403,386	308,669	353,858	393,797	196,191	218,113
Aviation Gas	14,435	15,593	16,393	16,327	9,332	9,930
Highway Diesel	221,707	182,293	177,651	131,607	114,772	45,744
Highway Gas	184,616	186,598	184,888	195,219	99,985	97,590
Highway Other	1,084	535	7,709	59,740	21,692	53,251
Off-Highway Diesel	a	a	a	84,943	a	42,669
Marine Diesel	39,780	43,207	48,914	54,852	28,263	32,903
Marine Gas	5,947	6,421	6,579	8,043	5,194	5,446
Marine Other	9,664	0	0	607	300	214

a/ Included with Highway Diesel.

Source: Alaska Department of Revenue.

VALUE OF LOANS CLOSED AND MORTGAGES PURCHASED BY AGENCIES OF ALASKA STATE GOVERNMENT
(thousands of dollars)

	Fiscal Years Ending June 30						Percent Change
	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	JUL-DEC 1978	JUL-DEC 1979	JUL-DEC 1978 to JUL-DEC 1989
LOANS CLOSED							
Division of Business Loans	7,888	13,848	44,556	77,115	44,622	38,154	-14%
Division of Veterans' Affairs	45,285	52,592	94,893	91,078	57,893	2,511	-96%
Total Loans	53,173	66,440	139,449	168,193	102,515	40,665	-60%
MORTGAGES PURCHASED[a]							
Alaska Housing Finance Corp.	27,734	96,913	115,827	155,357	77,996	111,996	+44%
Retirement Funds (Teachers' and Public Employees')	36,102	74,587	59,600	61,226	27,516	31,161	+13%
State of Alaska - General Fund	0	0	0	50,000	0	50,000	---
Total Mortgages Purchased	63,836	171,500	175,427	266,583	105,512	193,157	+83%
GRAND TOTALS - LOANS & MORTGAGES	117,009	237,940	314,876	434,776	208,027	233,822	+12%

a/ Figures shown for retirement funds include mortgages actually purchased plus commitments to purchase.

Source: Treasury Division, Alaska Department of Revenue; Division of Veterans' Affairs, Division of Business Loans, and Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUSINESS LOANS
Number of Loans Closed, and Total Amounts Loaned
(thousands of dollars)

Type of Loan	FY 1976		FY 1977		FY 1978		FY 1979		JUL-DEC 1978		JUL-DEC 1979	
	No.	Total $	No.	Total $	No.	Total $	No.	Total $	No.	Total $	No.	Total $
Small Business	33	$ 2,510	61	$ 4,511	138	$22,369	237	$42,096	145	$24,893	152	$19,637
Commercial Fishing	75	3,190	136	6,229	234	13,044	357	29,734	221	17,494	267	13,781
Tourism	4	2,188	6	1,659	3,	4,194	8	4,230	4	1,859	8	3,591
Child Care	0	0	4	34	4	34	1	30	1	30	1	15
Fisheries Enhancement	0	0	3	965	2	2,865	4	946	2	345	4	1,080
Water Resources	0	0	1	450	4	2,050	0	0	0	0	0	0
Historical Sites	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	129	0	0	1	50
TOTALS	112	$ 7,888	211	$13,848	385	$44,556	608	$77,115	373	$44,622	433	$38,154

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS
Number of Loans Closed, and Total Amounts Loaned
(thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Years Ending June 30

Loan Category	FY 1976		FY 1977		FY 1978		FY 1979		JUL-DEC 1978		JUL-DEC 1979	
	No.	Total $	No.	Total $	No.	Total $	No.	Total $	No.	Total $	No.	Total $
Single Family Dwellings	810	$36,897	754	38,331	1,198	67,726	1,124	65,750	703	41,305	25	1,620
Multiple Dwellings:												
Duplexes	28	1,526	62	4,437	136	11,333	116	9,019	79	6,290	6	526
Other	31	1,760	45	3,144	43	3,891	53	5,157	28	2,678	0	0
Business:												
Partnership	4	515	7	898	7	768	9	1,245	10	1,450	0	0
Other	58	3,760	70	4,660	122	9,492	99	8,358	61	5,153	3	315
Personal	88	779	126	1,123	177	1,628	168	1,549	109	1,018	5	50
Farm	1	48	0	0	1	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	1,020	45,285	1,064	52,592	1,684	94,893	1,569	91,078	990	57,893	39	2,511
GRAND TOTALS: LOANS OF BOTH OF ABOVE AGENCIES	1,132	53,173	1,275	66,440	2,069	139,449	2,177	168,193	1,363	102,515	474	40,665

ALASKA HOUSING FINANCE CORPORATION
Mortgage Purchases at Cost
FHA/VA and Conventional

Month	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
December	$ 3,547,786.48	$ 3,632,275.46	$ 3,932,220.92	$ 5,029,714.83	$ 8,372,401.55	$ 17,387,834.85	$ 16,776,884.12
January	2,766,143.52	3,916,590.86	5,251,485.63	9,113,061.67	7,258,914.80	13,348,638.31	10,941,378.59
February	2,909,769.68	4,264,615.30	2,874,569.88	9,998,091.70	11,029,240.13	14,221,170.31	10,095,351.30
March	2,237,011.70	3,228,289.23	2,252,411.88	8,085,048.76	8,144,668.91	12,321,123.57	6,680,511.70
April	2,773,124.54	3,259,293.16	1,246,874.19	7,535,834.07	7,054,420.07	13,236,616.63	10,601,598.78
May	2,406,919.94	4,133,878.20	1,672,391.74	9,312,154.45	7,377,517.37	11,763,355.09	
June	2,460,281.90	4,712,674.60	2,774,424.71	14,955,548.00	7,954,151.39	12,470,411.96	
July	4,202,463.77	3,714,131.82	3,880,423.06	13,085,986.22	8,462,020.94	12,436,330.83	
August	3,978,748.53	–0–	5,734,487.76	10,644,685.09	10,102,994.92	15,751,693.73	
September	2,771,390.50	–0–	8,326,228.02	13,772,526.78	10,397,080.34	21,645,318.86	
October	3,032,321.91	1,677,825.89	6,161,909.93	9,550,672.91	14,562,802.74	21,934,839.99	
November	2,947,751.32	2,337,556.31	8,780,721.76	11,581,373.48	17,083,180.30	23,450,611.00	
TOTAL $	$36,033,713.79	$34,877,130.83	$52,888,149.48	$122,664,697.96	$117,799,393.46	$189,967,945.13	
AVERAGE $ PER MORTGAGE[a]	$40,855	$41,520	$45,281	$50,108	$60,410	$65,326	
NUMBER OF MORTGAGES[b]	882	840	1,168	2,448	1,950	2,908	

a/ Estimated

b/ Estimated

LENDING INSTITUTIONS INDICATORS

BANKING AND SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION INDICATORS: 1959 - 1979
(in millions of dollars)

End of Year	BANKS						S & L ASSOCIATIONS				COMBINED BANKING/S & L INDICATORS	
	Number of Banks	Demand Deposits	Savings and Time Deposits	Total Deposits	Loans and Discounts	Total Bank Assets	Number of Assoctns	Total Deposits	Total S & L Loans	Total S & L Assets	Total Loans	Total Assets
1959	18	$113	$ 70	$ 184	$ 86	$ 199	3	$ 11	$ 10	$ 12	$ 96	$ 211
1960	13	129	81	210	95	227	3	13	12	14	107	241
1961	14	119	94	213	103	233	3	17	18	21	121	254
1962	13	128	132	260	130	282	3	21	22	27	152	309
1963	13	137	123	260	149	287	3	26	27	32	176	319
1964	13	168	156	324	160	348	3	32	36	43	196	391
1965	14	180	176	356	219	388	3	39	42	53	261	441
1966	14	203	180	383	216	415	3	44	44	54	260	469
1967	14	199	224	423	232	457	3	50	47	54	279	511
1968	14	199	231	430	250	473	3	52	52	61	302	534
1969	13	239	293	532	291	586	3	54	54	66	345	652
1970	13	261	376	638	336	707	3	62	73	83	409	790
1971	13	284	438	723	401	808	3	86	96	115	497	923
1972	12	318	506	824	477	928	3	110	132	153	609	1,081
1973	12	348	536	884	541	1,028	4	116	124	153	665	1,181
1974	12	496	601	1,098	648	1,288	4	129	130	164	778	1,452
1975	13	651	726	1,377	809	1,583	4	160	176	213	985	1,796
1976	14	683	849	1,532	957	1,772	4	188	208	240	1,165	2,012
1977	14	731	953	1,684	1,149	1,964	4	220	242	277	1,391	2,241
1978	14	709	1,038	1,747	1,229	2,133	5	217	264	291	1,493	2,424
1979	15	684	1,116	1,800	1,199	2,248	6	241	243	310	1,442	2,558

FEDERAL CREDIT UNION INDICATORS: 1976 - 1979
(in millions of dollars)

End of Year	Number of Credit Unions	Total Deposits	Net Loans Outstanding	Total Assets
1976	33	$299	$277	$332
1977	33	374	378	418
1978	30	420	428	474
1979	29	396	377	441

SMALL LOAN LICENSEE INDICATORS: 1976 - 1979
(in millions of dollars)

End of Year	Number of Licensees & Branches	Total Loans	Total Assets
1976	14	$13	$13
1977	13	15	15
1978	11	14	14
1979	10	14	14

COMBINED INDICATORS FOR BANKING, SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS, AND SMALL LOAN LICENSEE ACTIVITY: 1976 - 1979
(in millions of dollars)

End of Year	Total Number of Institutions	Combined Value of All Loans	Combined Total Assets
1976	65	$1,455	$2,357
1977	64	1,784	2,674
1978	60	1,935	2,912
1979	60	1,833	3,013

Source: Division of Banking, Securities, Small Loans and Corporations, and the Division of Economic Enterprise, Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF BANKS IN ALASKA AS OF DECEMBER 31: 1977 - 1979

(in thousands of dollars)

ASSETS	12-31-77 Total All Banks	Year-to-Year Change ($)	Year-to-Year Change (%)	12-31-78 Total All Banks	Year-to-Year Change ($)	Year-to-Year Change (%)	12-31-79 Total All Banks
Cash and Due From Banks	215,623	34,214	15.9	249,837	(1,344)	(.54)	248,493
U.S. Treasury Securities	102,984	(11,342)	(11.0)	91,642	13,888	15.16	105,530
Obligations of other U.S. Government Agencies and Corporations	69,135	36,384	52.6	105,519	95,469	90.48	200,988
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	216,396	4,158	1.9	220,554	(11,531)	(5.23)	209,023
All Other Securities	10,555	1,529	14.5	12,084	2,220	18.38	14,304
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased	79,800	5,703	7.1	85,503	40,307	47.15	125,810
Loans, Net	1,148,920	80,456	7.0	1,229,376	(30,564)	(2.49)	1,198,812
Lease Financing Receivables	–0–	11,522	–0–	11,522	(278)	(2.42)	11,244
Bank Premises, Furniture and Fixtures	81,278	5,318	6.5	86,596	(1,538)	(1.78)	85,058
Real Estate Owned Other Than Bank Premises	6,091	791	13.0	6,882	4,516	64.62	11,398
All Other Assets	33,042	496	1.5	33,538	4,174	12.45	37,712
TOTAL ASSETS	1,963,824	169,229	8.6	2,133,053	115,319	5.41	2,248,372
LIABILITIES							
Demand Deposits of Individuals, Partnerships and Corporations	619,745	6,492	1.0	626,237	(23,714)	(3.79)	602,523
Time and Savings Deposits of Individuals, Partnerships and Corporations	662,758	36,976	5.6	699,734	(13,904)	(1.99)	685,830
Deposits of United States Government	80,256	(64,722)	(80.6)	15,534	(1,242)	(8)	14,292
Deposits of States and Political Subdivisions	292,012	81,850	28.0	373,862	72,564	19.41	446,426
All Other Deposits	–0–	5,464	–0–	5,464	25,553	467.67	31,017
Certified and Officer's Checks	26,017	423	1.6	26,440	(6,257)	(23.67)	20,183
Total Deposits	1,684,334	62,937	3.7	1,747,271	53,000	3.04	1,800,271
a. Total Demand Deposits	[731,383]	[(22,122)]	[(3.0)]	[709,261]	[(25,132)]	[(3.55)]	[684,129]
b. Total Time and Savings Deposits	[952,951]	[85,059]	[8.9]	[1,038,010]	[78,132]	[7.53]	[1,116,142]
Federal Funds Purchased and Securities Sold	59,774	48,407	81.0	108,181	55,585	51.39	163,766
Other Liabilities for Borrowed Money	30,254	15,202	50.2	45,456	(16,801)	(36.97)	28,655
Mortgage Indebtedness and Liability for Capitalized Leases	6,116	10,849	177.4	16,965	(1,249)	(7.37)	15,716
All Other Liabilities	24,898	8,388	33.7	33,286	7,200	21.63	40,486
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,805,376	145,783	8.1	1,951,159	97,735	5.01	2,048,894
Subordinated Notes and Debentures	7,113	(779)	(11.0)	6,334	(69)	(1.09)	6,265
EQUITY CAPITAL							
Preferred Stock	–0–	–0–	–0–	–0–	–0–	–0–	–0–
Common Stock	42,189	485	1.1	42,674	5,224	12.24	47,898
Surplus	67,541	9,636	14.3	77,177	4,050	5.25	81,227
Undivided Profits and Reserve for Contingencies	41,605	14,104	33.9	55,709	8,379	15.04	64,088
TOTAL EQUITY CAPITAL	151,335	24,225	16.0	175,560	17,653	10.06	193,213
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY CAPITAL	1,963,824	169,229	8.6	2,133,053	115,319	5.41	2,248,372

Source: Division of Banking, Securities, Small Loans and Corporations, Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development

Comparative Consolidated Statement of Savings and Loan Associations in Alaska as of December 31: 1978 & 1979
(in thousands of dollars)

ASSETS	Totals: All S & L's 1978	1979	Changes: 1978 - 1979 Amounts	Percent
Cash	2,302	8,191	5,889	256
Investments	18,770	32,303	13,533	72
Loans and Discounts				
(1) Single Family (include mobile homes)	121,875	116,842	(5,033)	(4)
(2) 2-4 Dwelling Units	50,828	49,206	(1,622)	(3)
(3) Over 4 Dwelling Units	29,799	28,463	(1,336)	(4)
(4) All Other Loans	43,937	48,352	4,415	10
Total Loans and Discounts	246,439	242,863	(3,576)	(1)
Accrued Interest Receivable	1,752	2,627	875	50
Real Estate Owned	441	1,382	941	213
Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	3,827	3,661	(166)	(4)
Fixed Assets	9,645	9,381	(264)	(3)
Other Assets	7,931	9,501	1,570	20
Total Assets	291,105	309,909	18,804	6
LIABILITIES				
Savings Deposits	101,006	78,056	(22,950)	(23)
Time Deposits	115,635	162,967	47,332	41
Total Deposits	216,642	241,023	24,381	11
Other Liabilities	56,269	48,889	(7,380)	(13)
Total Liabilities	272,911	289,912	17,001	6
Reserves	8,981	9,224	243	3
Capital Stock Account	0	829	829	--
Surplus and Undivided Profits	9,213	9,944	731	8
Total Capital Accounts	18,194	19,997	1,803	10
Total Liabilities and Capital	291,105	309,909	18,804	6

Source: Division of Banking, Securities, Small Loans and Corporations, Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

ALASKA INSURANCE BUSINESS
Total Insurance Premiums Written: 1959 - 1979
(in millions of dollars)

Year	Property and Casualty[a]	Disability[b]	Life	Surplus Line	Title	Total Insurance
1959	$21.3	--	$ 5.7	$ 2.8	$ 0.2	$ 30.0
1960	24.3	--	6.7	2.8	0.4	34.2
1961	26.5	--	7.7	2.2	0.5	36.9
1962	29.9	--	8.1	1.5	0.6	40.1
1963	31.7	--	9.0	1.4	0.8	42.9
1964	34.5	--	10.4	1.8	0.9	74.6
1965	42.1	--	12.9	2.6	1.1	58.6
1966	47.6	--	13.3	2.9	0.9	64.7
1967	51.4	--	14.5	3.3	0.9	70.2
1968	58.4	--	16.8	3.5	1.1	79.8
1969	68.8	--	17.5	5.9	1.6	93.9
1970	81.6	--	22.0	7.6	2.0	113.2
1971	95.0	--	25.1	8.9	2.5	131.5
1972	104.8	--	30.6	7.3	3.3	146.0
1973	115.7	--	31.5	5.1	3.4	155.8
1974	136.4	--	36.1	12.8	4.4	189.6
1975	141.9	--	43.7	14.7	5.9	206.2
1976	204.8	$ 68.8	47.6	28.5	6.9	356.5
1977	269.6	83.9	59.5	31.8	7.8	452.5
1978	277.6	81.4	66.4	39.9	8.4	473.7
1979	256.5 est.	111.0	69.8	43.5	7.9	488.7

Premiums Written, Premiums Earned, and Lossess Incurred: 1976 - 1979
(in millions of dollars)

	Premiums Written				Premiums Earned[c]				Lossess Incurred[c]			
TYPE OF INSURANCE	1976	1977	1978	1979	1976	1977	1978	1979	1976	1977	1978	1979
PROPERTY & CASUALTY - TOTAL	$205	$270	$278	$256	$190	$260	$274	$248	$133	$153	$176	$133
Fire	9	10	12	11	9	9	12	12	7	10	1	3
Workmen's Comp.	77	107	107	85	73	108	107	73	54	77	103	53
Auto	53	68	70	70	48	63	71	71	36	35	34	33
Homeowners'	15	17	19	19	13	16	18	19	6	5	6	9
Other	51	67	70	73	47	63	66	73	31	26	32	35
DISABILITY	69	84	81	111	65	89	47	50	32	69	32	43
LIFE	48	59	66	70	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SURPLUS LINE	29	32	40	44	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TITLE	7	7	8	8	1	8	9	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	357	453	473	489	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

a/ Prior to 1976, figures for Property and Casualty insurance also included Disability insurance premiums.
b/ Prior to 1976, figures for Disability insurance premiums were included with Property and Casualty insurance premiums.
c/ All figures for premiums earned and losses incurred are estimates.
Source: Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Insurance.